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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 137. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th August	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	10000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARGO BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
31st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
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Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	12th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	I. Noma	5501	24th Aug	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	5501	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

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LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 15th Aug*	6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly),

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Friday 8th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

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8th August 1913.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

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2. On and from the same date the Tourist Tickets notified in para 63, page 120, of the Current Coaching Guide will also be issued by the Booking Clerks, at the I & II class Ticket Office, at Victoria Terminus.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th August, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition of Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Kevalram Ragoomall late of Bombay Hindu Munim of the firm of Samaldas Dossoomal limited to the Leasehold property on the Elphinistone estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay assessed under No. 3186 standing in the name of the ..... Deceased.

Dowlatram Khatanmal of Bombay Multani Luvana Hindu Inhabitant merchant residing at Dana Bunder outside the Fort, a heneficiary or a creditor in the property of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 29th day of July,, 1913.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
0351

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BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.			Up To Bombay H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
0-44	Arr.	Mumad. Dep.	7- 0
10-18	,,	Bhopal..... ,,	21- 1
12-52	,,	Itma ..... ,,	18-25
15-13	,,	Jhansi ..... ,,	15-50
17- 8	,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	13-51
19-41	,,	Agra Cantonment ,,	11-17
20-42	,,	Muttra..... ,,	10-18
23- 0	,,	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17	,,	Ambalia Cantonment..... Dep.	3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana ..... ,,	1-10
6- 2	,,	Phillaur ..... ,,	0-47
6-45	,,	Jullundur ..... ,,	0-9
8-29	,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	22-29
11-43	,,	Lahore ..... ,,	21-22
14-53	,,	Lala Musa ... ,,	15-43
18-51	,,	Rawalpindi .... ,,	11-44
23-18	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment..... ,,	6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H.M
19-15	Dep.	Bombay.....Arr.	12-35
23-0	Arr.	Delhi ..... Dep.	8 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Dep.	3-55
3-45	Dep.	Ambalia..... Arr.	2-51
5-38	Arr.	Dep.	1.0
6-15	Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla.....Dep.	18 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
10-15	,,	Jhansi ..... Dep.	15-50
12-13	,,	Orai ..... ,,	13-14
20-30	,,	Cawnpore..... ,,	11- 8
21-45	,,	Lucknow..... ,,	9-45

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A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager

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THE HOUSE OF LIFE.

IMPERIALISM AND INFANCY.

On the fourth and fifth of August, the most deadly in the year for infancy, was to be held the most important congress yet attempted upon the subject which the reader has studied or avoided at my hands in this place for ten years past, writes Dr. C. W. Saleby in the "Pall Mall Gazette." We are beginning to see that the care of infancy is not merely a matter of sentiment. The birth-rate has been steadily falling in these islands since 1903, and long before that. Some maps recently prepared for a paper of mine upon the birth-rate would astonish the reader if they could be reproduced here. They showed the population of this country, Germany, and Japan, and the size of the colonial possessions of those three Powers respectively. The notion that we can keep our Colonies without populating them is contrary to all the evidence of history. And the way to begin is by the care of infancy. If the idea of Imperialism were not itself in its infancy, if any real thinking on fundamental problems had been devoted to it, no one would need to insist that all Imperialism that ever was or will be depends upon infancy—unless, indeed, science should some day abolish death.

The National Association recently founded has organized the forthcoming conference. Good work was done by the earlier conferences of few years ago, the Notification of Births Act being the direct outcome of the second. But this is to be on a much larger scale. The holding of the International Congress of Medicine in London has greatly helped us. From our own country, the local authorities are appointing from two to ten delegates in a very large number of cases, and the voluntary societies will be largely represented. Every English-speaking country in the world, with scarcely an exception, will also be represented. The sections will subsequently meet under the chairmanship of the Countess of Aberdeen, Mr. Pease, Dr. Newsholme, and Sir George Newman.

INFANT HYGIENE.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Pease will be much impressed by the papers which he will hear upon "The Necessity for Special Education in Infant Hygiene." The real education question in this country is much deeper than education departments and their passing chiefs suppose. Our real business to find out what education is, what it can do and not do, and what it should try to do. The trifling circumstance that one cannot know how many wives Henry VIII. had if one is dead, and that, in general, the knowledge that makes for life is entitled to the first place on all conceivable curricula, has escaped our observation hitherto. If we had really troubled to take Ruskin's advice in 1870, and find out what education was, there would scarcely be an infant mortality problem in this country at all to-day.

We shall have some shameful things to tell the delegates from such Colonies as New Zealand and Australia, with their splendid infant mortality figures. Expectant mothers do not haunt public-houses in our Colonies, and the curse of married women's labour in the factory and the mill is scarcely known in them. When we criticise Australia for its low birth-rate, we should remember that, at least, it avoids the wholesale destruction of the birth-rate it has. Here we are supine to an extraordinary degree. Not long ago the sale of lead pills, called diachylon pills, took hold in the North, and has now spread most disastrously. The facts have been reported on to the Home Office by Sir Thomas Oliver and others. There is no medical use or excuse for the manufacture or sale of these damnable destroyers of life. A simple order could put a stop to their sale altogether; but it is not made. That is one of a hundred reasons why we have to hold conferences on infant mortality, and why one has to return to the subject over and over again, though there are vastly more interesting and novel, and even amusing, things to write about.

APOLOGISTS OF INFANT MORTALITY.

It remains to be noted that even infant mortality has its apologists. It has not been thought necessary to deal with Professor Karl Pearson's views in the programme of the conference. In a paper on "The Intensity of Natural Selection in Man," presented to the Royal Society last summer, Professor Pearson said: "It is not generally realised that the infantile mortality in England and Wales has not been falling, but steadily rising, since the restriction in size of families. On the other hand, the child mortality has been steadily falling"; and "there appears to me a fair amount of evidence now to show that Darwinism does apply to man, and that, for a constant environment, the higher the infantile death-rate, the more resistant will be the surviving child population." The reason why first-hand students treat these views with contempt is that infantile mortality is not "steadily rising," but falling, in this country. And with that fall is a fall also in the child death-rate at subsequent ages.

Therefore, if the figures prove anything, it is the exact reverse of Professor Pearson's contention. It is a pity that our only Professor of Eugenics should persistently make contributions to the study of infant mortality and alcoholism and tuberculosis which do eugenics so poor service in the eyes of every one who has ever seen an infant, an inebriate, or a tubercle bacillus.

THE ADVENT OF MODEL AVIATION.

A SCIENTIFIC AND PATRIOTIC SPORT.

"Daedalus" writes in the "Review of Reviews":—

The tremendous national importance of aviation has been so frequently pointed out in these pages that there are probably few readers of the "Review of Reviews" who are not alive to the perils to which the Empire has been subjected by the indifference of our countrymen. The indifference of all classes in this country to the greatest discovery of modern times is probably largely due to that ignorance which is the result of remoteness. The vast majority of our fellow-countrymen have never seen an aeroplane; at any rate, there are numerous parts of the country above which no aircraft has ever flown.

The education, not only of the man-in-the-street, but of our more leisured classes as well, to the possibilities of aviation and the aeroplane must be undertaken. How can this best be brought about? We have a weapon capable of brushing aside the ignorance which surrounds the Briton of to-day. It is the flying model aeroplane which is destined to arouse the interest of our countrymen in the new science. The model aeroplane is probably at the present moment less familiar to the average person than a full-sized machine, but its development is proceeding by leaps and bounds, and at the present rate of progress model aeroplane promises to be a popular sport at many holiday resorts this summer.

A model aeroplane, of necessity, has to be in a higher stage of development than a full-sized machine. A full-sized machine carries a pilot, who is able to some extent to rectify by means of the controls any lack of stability resulting from faulty design. An aero-model has no pilot to control it in the air or to guide it to a smooth landing-place; its lack of adequate weight and momentum gives the wind an undue amount of influence, and it is by no means an easy matter to provide it with the requisite strength for its work. But, in spite of all these disadvantages, there is at least one model aeroplane on the mrket at the present time that is capable of being flown by anyone on any day throughout the year, which is waterproof and unbreakable, and over which the wind has no power whatever.

Now that the model aeroplane has attained comparative perfection it affords an unrivalled means of instruction in the principles of aviation. It is not too much to assert that the possessor of a well-designer model aeroplane can obtain from it in a remarkably short space of time as wide a knowledge of aviation and its principles as the pilot of a full-size machine.

The flying capacity of the present-day model aeroplane is astonishing, and one type is capable of flying at a height of a hundred feet or so for a distance of nearly a mile, and it possesses power to resist "remous," to speed through air pockets, being able to keep aloft even in a hurricane.

There is a great fascination about model aeroplane flying which makes it well-nigh imposible for anyone to discontinue the sport once he has well embarked upon it. One of the most popular games with which model aeroplanes are assooiated is "flight-golf." This is simply ordinary golf played with model aeroplanes instead of with clubs and balls. The model is said to be in a hole when it lands within a radius of 6 feet.

Another sport which is fast gaining in popularity among model aeroplanists is cross-country flying. The present-day aero-model flies at a height which enables it to clear all terrestrial obstacles, and a little experience in judging distances will soon enable the competitor to adjust his machine in such a manner that it will generally be scened on comparatively level ground.

A type of model that will probably be popular at seaside resorts is the waterplane. The beach pools left by the receding tide are ideal for hydro-aeroplaning on a small scale, and model yachting is likely to be adversely affected by the new sport. The smooth beach itself, where the sand is hard, is just the place from which to launch rise-off-the-ground models, which, if they do not fly quite so far, are just as popular as the ordinary hand-launched types.

From a scientific point of view there is every reason to believe that the model aeroplane will materially affect the design of the full-size machine. But the era of the model has only just commenced and it has a great future before it, both as regards the sporting and scientific aspects of aviation.

A Calcutta Police Sergeant has just been dismissed from the force under peculiar circumstances. He was placed in charge of an ex-military man named Wilson who had been brought over from Bombay under escort, after the last hearing the sergeant escorted Wilson back to the Presidency Jail where he was told that Wilson could not be admitted as it was after hours, so both returned to the Lal Bazar Police Court, the story causing amusement to all except the Police Sergeant who was subsequently dismissed.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thrsday, th ,7th ugust 1913- giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general and heavy in the submontane districts; Rawalpindi has had 2.57", Lahore 2.37" and Ambala 3.85". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, lightly clouded in the adjacent districts to the east, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been early general; Agra has had 0.30", Mainpuri 0·72, Jhansi 0.10", Cawnpore 2.65" and Allahabad 0.89". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore; minimum temperature is below normal at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect at Kotah and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Khandawa records 0·52" of rain and Raipur 0.37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.15", Ratnagiri 0.34", Mormugao 0.16" and Karwar 0.49". Sies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in northHyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.15", Belgaum 0·50", Aurangabad 0.12" and Nizamabad 0.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rainfall in the Punjab and the United Provinces but a decrease in the Central Provinces and Malabar. Rainfall has been widespread and heavy in the submontane districts of the Punjab, nearly general in the United Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad, and local in the Bombay Deccan and Malabar, while in the Central Provinces, Khandwa and Raipur are the only stations reporting precipitation of importance. The falls in the Peninsula continue generally light.

Fairly general rain is likely in the United Provinces, the north and east Punjab and on the west Coast of the Peninsula; local rain in the east Central Provinces; some showers in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and possibly east Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 7th of August, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rain-fall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total fall since June 1st to date.	Variation from 1st June to date.
			8 A.M.		
PERSIAN AREA—					
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	87·8	83·5	83	..	0·00	0·00
Jask	93·8	85·8	79	..	0·00	−0·05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	92·7	87·6	80	..	0·00	−0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98·3	81·0	71	..	5·70	+2·55
Rawalpindi	93·9	68·6	80	2·57	7	+3
Lahore	88·4	72·0	95	2·37	11·57	+3·16
Sirsa	94·4	79·5	87	..	14·37	+7·97
Ambala	83·5	74·7	93	3·85	26·78	+3·62
Delhi	91·5	75·8	88	..	12·38	−1·07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91·0	79·0	75	0·30	6·16	−8·07
Mainpuri	82·3	73·1	87	0·72	8·39	−4·19
Jhansi	91·0	77·5	76	0·10	5·58	−13·5
Cawnpore	82·7	74·5	87	2·65	11·89	−4·84
Allahabad	86·6	74·5	9.	0·89	16·60	−2·63
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104·1	82·3	66	..	1·46	−0·12
Karachi	86·0	80·1	83	..	10·62	−0·72
Ajmer	85·6	75·2	84	..	7·59	−3·74
Jaipur	88·2	77·1	73	..	11·42	−0·51
Kotah	86·1	..	75	..	8·56	−6·62
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86·6	77·0	76	..	23·54	+14·32
Dwarka	84·8	80·2	77	..	13·38	+3·5
Veraval	82·2	74·3	85	..	19·23	+11·54
Rajkot	89·6	73·3	76	..	23·68	+4·39
Bhavnagar					22·31	
Pars.	91·0	76·8	78	..	29·37	+18·24
Surat	85·9	77·6	83	..	29·29	+2·00
Ahmedabad	85·6	77·2	81	..	24·93	+6·09
Deesa	84·2	74·9	91	0·05	22·46	+8·79
Neemuch	80·4	71·0	87	..	16·34	+1·53
Indore	81·1	71·1	89	0·01	30·82	+13·21
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83·3	71·0	87	..	24·04	−6·69
Saugor	79·0	72·6	99	..	18·10	−72·26
Hoshangabad	84·6	73·4	88	0·02	27·16	+15·78
Khandwa	83·7	76·.	..	0·03	31·28	+ 9·1
Akola	86·2	74·5	82	0·01	19·13	+8·75
Amraoti	82·6	74·8	85	0·12	26·02	+4·96
Nagpur	82·9	73·4	89	0·05	30·93	+2·66
Chanda	86·0	75·0	75	0·02	30·62	+1·21
Raipur	79·7	73·6	88	0·31	27·82	+12·88
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84·3	78·4	82	0·15	10·20	+10·51
Ratnagiri	83·8	74·2	90	0·34	55·41	−4·05
Mormugao	83·5	76·7	89	0·16	70·54	+10·29
Karwar	82·7	76·0	75	0·49	73·35	−0·03
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86·4	72·6	73	0·05	9·97	+7·49
Ahmednagar	82·6	67·5	75	..	16·65	−7·96
Poona	79·0	67·8	83	0·15	20·81	−0·35
Sholapur	88·3	71·1	67	..	9·69	+2·57
Bijapur	89·2	71·3	76	..	8·55	−1·55
Belgaum	74·3	66·5	92	0·50	21·01	+2·39
Aurangabad	80·4	69·4	85	0·12	15·42	+10·60
Nizamabad (indur)	86·4	3·2	77	0·10	8·04	−0·52
Hyderabad	85·8	72·2	76	0·02	16·78	−14·78
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85·8	75·8	82	0·05	66·09	−0·41
Calicut	84·8	76·1	91	0·76	60·83	−4·69
Cochin	85·7	75·7	82	0·05	97·43	−1·46
Colombo	89·0	78·5	84	..	12·01	−6·62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR), AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94·3	79·2	73	..	5·91	−0·7
Bellary	92·0	75·3	62	..	3·67	−4
Cuddapah	97·0	77·0	59	..	4·13	−4
Madras	91·0	82·2	52	..	3·39	−1
Bangalore	82·3	63·3	80	..	8·17	+1
Coimbatore	88·9	71·8	82	..	2·9	−1
Trichinopoly	95·0	79·3	47	..	1·13	−1
Negapatam	99·2	78·7	68	..	1·1	−2·84

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The monsoon has given widespread and fairly heavy rain in Northern India, especially in the Punjab and Bihar. A storm over Bengal has developed and appears to be moving in a north-westernly direction, its centre this morning is near Berhampore.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam Bengal, Behar and Orissa, the United Provinces East and North Hyderabad and the Punjab and Central India East; fairly general on the West Coast and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Kashmir, Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also have occurred in South-west Punjab.

Mergui reports three inches; Kyaukyu two; Dibrugarh one and half; Cherrapunji thirteen; Chittagong and Barisal three; Calcutta, Burdwan, Berhampore, Mymensingh and Darjeeling two; Chaibassa and Darbhanga one and a half; Patna and Naya Dumka two; Gaya four; Cawnpore three; Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Meerut, Roorkee and Dehra Dun one; Chakrata two; Ambala four; Simla five; Ludhiana one and a half; Lahore, Murree and Khushab two; Rawalpindi three; Sonemarg three-quarters; Nowgong one and a half; and Pendra one.

Forecast.—A decrease in rainfall in North-west India and an increase in North-east India.

Earthquake Report.—A slight local shock was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 23 h. 39 m. last night and a distant shock of some considerable intensity at its origin about 6,000 miles away was recorded at 4h.—3m. approximately this morning.

LANDSLIPS ON KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

MAILS DELAYED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

On account of heavy and incessant rains during the past two days several heavy landslips have occurred on the Kalka-Simla Railway. The condition of the line being particularly bad between Taksal and Kumarhatti.

The Railway Authorities expect that repairs will be complete by tomorrow and transhipment will no longer be required. The Up Calcutta Mail yesterday which was due at 2-20 did not reach Simla till 7-20. Things have not improved to-day, and it is not known when the mails from down country will reach Simla. A large number of men have been engaged to repair the breaches which have occurred on several places on the line.

S. S. Benin:—The steamer Benin, which arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Colombo, reports moderate wind and rough sea.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 8

653. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

654. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A. M.

655. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 12th inst. at 6. 45. P. M.

II.-The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7. A. M. at Head-Quarters.

656. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 11th instant and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesday the 13th inst. at 7. 30. A. M at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. *Recruits Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P. M.

657. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 10th Sunday, August 16th, Saturday (holiday), August 24th. Sunday, August 31st. Sunday, September 3rd. Wednesday (holiday).

II.-There will be a practice Shoot at Colaba for "G" Company on Saturday the 9th. instant commencing at 4. P. M.

658. *Lectures.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 190 dated 16th July 1913 Lieut. R. H. Stranger will give a lecture on Musketry on the 11th. August 1913 at the B. V. A. Head-Quarters at 7-15 P. M. Subject. Theory of Rifle Fire.

II. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major M. P. Pholps, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, will give a lecture on the 12th August 1913 at the R. G. A. Lecture Room at 7. 15 P. M Subject.-The March on Ulm up to and including the surrender of Ulm on the 20th October 1805.

All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress.- Plain Clothes.

III. The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th instant at 7. P. M. at Head-Quarters.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 6th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	.. ..	inches 29·727
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	„ 77·4
Dew Point	.. ..	„ 76·0
Relative humidity of Air	..	„ 0·845
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.. ..	9·0
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 84·3
Minimum do. do.	..	„ 76·6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	miles 268
Fall of Rain	.. ..	inches 0·26
Total fall during month	.. ..	„ 0·78
Total fall during year	.. ..	„ 60·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th August	.. ..	„ 0·12

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:-

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index erro and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 7th August 1913 was 29·895 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is deeded. but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	August	h. m.	f.	in.
Fri.	8	m 3 27	27	2
		3 28 a	27	3
Sat.	9	m 4 27	26	4
		4 15 a	26	1
Sun.	10	m 5 45	25	9
		5 11 a	24	11
Mon.	11	m 7 16	24	7
		6 29 a	24	3
Tues.	12	m 8 52	25	0
		7 59 a	23	10
Wed.	13	m 9 48	2.	7
		9 14 a	24	1

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	August	h. m	ft.	in.
Fri.	8	m 8 57 a	17	1
		m 9 9	16	0
Sat.	9	9 48 a	18	6
		10 7	16	5
Sun.	10	10 47	20	0
		11 30	16	11
Mon.	11	11 57	21	2
		1 24 a	17	5
Tues.	12	m 1 15	17	7
		2 55 a	21	3
Wed.	13	2 20	17	7
		3 59	20	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
8. (Fri.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11 m
9. (Sat.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 11 m
10 (Sun.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 10 m
11, (Mon.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9 m
12. (Tues.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9 m
13. (Wed.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 28.7 m. P. M., New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter. 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of this Company will be held at Raja Bahadur Mansions, Hummum Street on the 14th instant, when the Directors' report and accounts for the period ending June 30th last will be adopted. The net earnings of the Company during the period was Rs. 24,191 odd and its Capital was raised in December last to ten lakhs. The Company's business has progressed satisfactorily, although the cotton seed oil industry is still in its infancy in this country. There is, however, still much scope for improvement and the Directors state that no pains will be spared by them to bring the Company's factories on a level with the best managed American concerns. The Company's Refinery has proved a great success.

KASAGRA *is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism.*

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 6.

Consols 2½ %	73·11-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·25
Rentes 3 %	87½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46½
Bar Silver Spot	27½
„ 2 months hence	27·7-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64·3-16
Exchange on India 30 d st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 7-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£175,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	3·15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st	4·5-16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
„ „ „ 6 „	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7·7-9
Interest day to day loans	2·7-8
„ 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August, 7.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market remained weak and only a moderate amount of business was reported. The Market opened at Rs. 96-4, but closed weak at Rs. 96-3-6 for 31st August delivery.

Ready Paper was placed at about two annas higher than the rate ruling for account.

5 per cent Sanitary Bonds changed hands at Rs. 115.

SHARES.

After a continuous of upward move for the last ten days the Cotton Mill Share Market witnessed a bearish tendency to-day and a decline of a few points took place in some shares.

Fazulbhai opened weak at Rs. 640, declined to Rs. 632-8 but closed at Rs. 635 for September.

David stood in the vicinity of Rs. 580.

Crescent stood firm at Rs. 147-8.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 272-8.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 370, Swan at Rs. 305, Phoenix at Rs. 167-8. Indore Malvas at Rs. 172-8 and New Great Easterns at Rs. 252-8.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,475 and Standard to Rs. 1,455 for September.

Ahmedabad Advance were in demand at Rs. 952-8.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference Shares changed hands in a lot at Rs. 177 and Ordinary at Rs. 191-8.

Tapit Valley Ry. Shares were placed at Rs. 602-8.

Bank of Bombay Shares stood at Rs. 1,665.

Upper Sind Light Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 15-8 premium. Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 237-8.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, A 16.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000

Rs. 17,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta. } Rs. 18,69,000
Rs. — were allotted to Bombay. }
Rs. 1,40,000 were allotted to Madras. }

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 (Min. Rate) received 27 per cent. } above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 (Min. Rate) received 27 per cent. }

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.00

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. —— were allotted to Calcutta } Rs. 1,40,000
Rs. —— were allotted to Bombay }
Rs. 1,40,000 were allotted to Madras }

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 1-32 (Min. Rate) received 27 per cent. } above that rate in full.
Tenders on Madras at ½ 1-32 (Min Rate) received 27 per cent. }

Tenders on Bombay at ½ 1-32 (Min Rate) Received 27 per cent

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Madras 16.03

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale. } Rs. 37,70,000

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs, 40,00,00

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 6.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Total Day's Imports	12.000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier moderate biz.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Biz poor buyers and sellers indifferent.	
Mid Americans	6·43 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·30 d.

New York 11 a.m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August. 11·60 October 11·06
New York Official noon call Aug. 11·62 Oct. 11·10
New Orleans 10 a.m. August 11·43 Octob 11·13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easier
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6.11	6·16
S. O.	6·02	6·07
O. N.	5·98	6·03
N. D.	5·94	5·98
D. J.	5·94	5·98
J. F.	5·95	5·99
F. M.	5·96	6·00
M. A.	5·97	6·01
A. M.	5·98	6·02

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·07	6·11
S. O.	6·00	6·02
O. N.	5 95	5·98
N. D.	5·90	5·94
D. J.	5 90	5·94
J. F	5·91	5·95
F M.	5·93	5·96
M. A	5·94	5 97
A. M.	5 95	5 98
M. J.	5·97	6·00

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, August 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	——
Futures at New York Aug. 11·65. Previous closing price 11·54.	
Futures at New York Oct. 11 10, Previous closing price. 10.99.	
Advanced on Bullish private crop reports and on unfavorable weather reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·00.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 Previous price 12	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·47. Previous price 11·40.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·21. Previous price 11 05.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4-8½
Silver Commercial Bars	59½

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 7.

The local cotton market all round is about Rs. 4 up, in sympathy with the advance in America. The bears contend that the small reaction is only but natural after a series of decline.

But a survey of textile trade conditions and accounts of the growing crop at Home and abroad do not warrant further serious decline. The market might stay here if it cannot advance and watch further developments.

The local mills who at this stage permit their sales to go unprotected are not speculating but gambling on the wrong side, in deference to conservatism they should cover at least a portion of their consumption.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
H. G. Bengals		225½	..	25 1- 4
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee		..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Kajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Pengals	237	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	236	..	..	do
G. M. Khandeish	244	234	..	do
M. G. Khandwa Senawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Part Staple	261-2	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	227	..	..	25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	275½	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	240	25-8-13
Westerns, Churka	..	..	249	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	253	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	269	do
M. G. Compts	..	..	270	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	250	do.
M. G do.	..	..	..	..
G. Bijapor	..	..	..	..

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 7.

There is a decreease in cash balances at the head office of the Bank of Bengal with increases at the branches, and as there is a large demand for money to finance the new jute crop the rate of interest on demand loans has advanced from 3 to 4 per cent. The percentage works out at 43.04.

In the exchange market there is little doing. Telegraphic Transfers are at ls. 4d.; on demand at ls. 4-1/32 d.; three months' bills at ls. 4¼d.; six months' bills at ls. 4-15/32d.

Government paper was quoted today finally at Rs. 96-5 and for small lots at Rs. 96-10.

In the share market there are brisk enquiries for the shares of those companies, both jute and coal, which show good results in their half yearly reports which are now being issued, and the market for these investments is much healthier than it was a few days ago.

TAINTED LIVES BILL.

CHILD VICTIM OF AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.

The Mental Deficiency Bill, with several new clauses added, was passed, by a Standing Committee of the House of Commons on July 15, and the Chairman was directed to report the Bill to the House.

Stated to have escaped last February from Colney Hatch Asylum, Patrick Molloy, twenty-seven, cab washer, was at the Old Bailey found guilty of the murder at Walworth of a school girl named Caroline Pick, says the "Daily Mail." The jury found he was insane at the time he committed the deed, and the judge ordered him to be detained during the King's pleasure.

The jury added a rider that the period of fourteen days during which an escaped lunatic may be recaptured should be lengthened.

A prison doctor said that Molloy had been subject to delusions. "He imagines that he sees the girl he killed, who comes to talk to him at night." The new Mental Deficiency Bill, said an asylum superintendent, would deal with many people of the same class as Molloy.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,665
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	67-8 XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	160
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6½ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64½
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan, Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
KATHIAWAR BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£ 60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 o/o	£ 2.
£ 12	do.	7 o/o	£ 2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	80
National Bank of India £ 12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	90 1

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	952-8
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	..
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	..
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M, Co.	..	30	740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	580
Century	Apl.-Oct.	18	180
Central India	May-Nov.	55	21·5
Chatfield	Mar.-Sep.	50	752-8
Choi Silk	..	20	25
Coomba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1520
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	0·0
Crescent	Mar.-Sep	5	147-8
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	267-8
David	May-Nov	20	580
Edward Sassoon	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	25	48
Empress	Mar.-Sep	..	..
Fazulbhoy	May	20	630 4
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,0·0
Finlay Mills	..	15	270
Gold Mohur	..	25	420
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	47
Hyderabad	do.	60	1 320
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	115
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	50 XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60	102
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	172 8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep	Nil.	140
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	137-8
Jeeraj Balon	May	12	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	8 0
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,340
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,475
Madras United	June-Dec	60	760
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep	50	3,155
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,240
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	1,000
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	252 8
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep	35	1,08
Phoenix	Jan.-July	7½	168-12
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	800
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,000
Sholapore	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1455
Sun	Oct.	..	1264
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	305
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,730
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,420
Union Mill	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton	..	Nil.	465
	..	Nil.	600
Western India	Sept.	45	630
Mys

BOMBAY BANK.

SHAREHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

SIR C. ARMSTRONG'S SPEECH.

The forty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday at the Bank. The Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong, President of the Board of Directors, was in the Chair. Mr. Tribhowandass Varjeevandass, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, and Mr. R. H. Brooke, all Directors, were also present.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Sir Charles Armstrong made the following speech:—

Gentlemen, the past year has again been a prosperous one for India. Excepting for a compratively small area of scarcity in the Deccan the last monsoon on the whole was satisfactory and although in some districts the cotton crop was rather disappointing in other parts of the country there was a plentiful supply and the total receipts into Bombay were eventually in excess of those in the previous year. The consumption locally of raw cotton was on a full scale, the reports of our Mills issued during the year being generally very satisfactory and it is encouraging to note from the trade returns the exports of yarn to the Far East increased considerably. The market for local made cloth was a flourshing one throughout the year and goods went rapidly into consumption at very satisfactory prices. The position at the moment is not quite so favourable but when once the Monsoon crops are assured, there will probably be a much improved demand with a large off take of imports generally, for with another good harvest the people will again be prosperous and consumers on a full scale.

THE SEABORNE TRADE.

Turning to the seaborne trade we have again far exceeded the record figure of the previous year, the total value of exports and imports having increased by 50 crores, but whereas the balance in favour of India excluding Government transactions was 46 crores a year ago it is now only 41 crores against an average balance in our favour during the past seven years of 36 crores. Owing to two satisfactory monsoons our imports during the past year were very large and as a natural result India is now suffering from congestion, the supplies received lately being much in excess of requirements. The imports of cotton piece-goods and yarns were extraordinary about 40 per cent in excess of two years ago and the market undoubtedly has been much overdone. The features of the year in Bombay were the heavy look-up of funds in cotton and in opium, the stock of cotton at one time having been over nine lacs of bales which represented a very large sum of money. During the season the supply of money held by the Government of India in the Civil Treasuries was also exceptionally large and as owing to the war in Europe market conditions in London were unfavourable for many months, holders of produce in India were compelled to pay very high rates for accommodation. Whilst therefore the Bank profited by the increase in the average rate of interest, traders in many instances must be somewhat appalled at their heavy interest accounts and be anxious for the day when Government funds will be available during the busy season for trading purposes, which I hope, and feel sure, will be one of the recommendations of the Commissioner now sitting in London.

This is an occasion on which I might give you my personal views on the many important questions now under discussion, but I will not do this for I prefer to await the report of the Commission which, after all the weighty evidence for and against the various propositions that have lately been put forward has been fully considered, will I feel sure not only modify many of the views that have been expressed, but will at the same time put forward definite propositions in the interests of this country generally and for the benefit of its trade in particular.

THE STATE BANK.

Looking however to our business relations with Government you will expect me to say a few words regarding the question of a State Bank which, it has been decided, comes within the terms of reference to the Royal Commission on India Finance and Currency. You will remember that the suggestion for a Central Bank was made in 1805 by Mr. (now Sir Everard) Hambro one of the members of the Fowler Commision. It was freely discussed at the time, Government having invited opinions on the subject from all the Chambers of Commerce and also from the Presidency Banks whose amalgamation as a basis for a State Bank was proposed. Government decided however that the circumstances were unfavourable to the policy of pressing on a Centralisation scheme and the matter has remained in abeyance until re-opened at the preliminary meeting of the Royal Commission, it is impossible to say what view that body will take on the subject but should Government at any time propose the fusion of the Presidency Banks with the object of carrying out the recommendations of the Commission the Banks will no doubt be willing to give favourable consideration to any scheme for amalgamation the terms of which are fair to the present shareholders and are such as are likely to ensure the success of the undertaking.

The idea of a State Bank is not viewed with suspicion by Bombay as some people seem to suppose but we have quite naturally I think decided that it cannot be satisfactorily discussed until it is known what duties are to be entrusted to the Bank. I have no hesitation however in saying that if these are to include the management of the Paper Currency, the Government balances and the Gold Standard Reserve a State Bank on such lines will in many ways confer a great benefit on trade and on the whole community.

Nor has Bombay expressed any opinion as to the location of the central authority of a State Bank. It was the Hon'ble Mr. Dawkins who in a speech in the Governor General's Council on 5th January 1900 stated that "he could not conceive "for a moment that the Government of India would tolerate any scheme of fusion involving the subordination of one Presidency "to another or the neglect of local requirements" and this in my opinion is a correct view. Sir Edward Law was of opinion that with time, care and tact the difficulties presented by reason of provincial and personal jealousies would not prove insurmountable and as I fear these difficulties do exist I refrain from saying anything on this point until the Government of India submit proposals on the subject. The question will eventually have to be decided on its merits in the best interests of the country generally.

STEADY PROGRESS OF THE BANK.

As regards the working of the Bank the accounts before us show that the profit earned during the past half year was nearly Rs. 3,00,000 more than for the corresponding period of last year, a result which was due to a better demand for money and to the funds of the Bank having been fully employed throughout the whole period at higher rates of interest. We have paid for the past half year a dividend and bonus of Rs. 37-8 per share, a bonus to the staff and Pension Fund of Rs. 75,000 and have carried forward to the current half year the very substantial sum of Rs. 6,07,238-14-7. You will agree with me that the result is highly satisfactory. We have not set aside anything on this occasion to Reserve Fund but have preferred to carry forward a large balance to the current half year nor have we taken anything for Premises Account which now stands in our books at Rs. 2½ lacs. We estimate our properties at Head Office and the Branches to be worth at least Rs. 8 lacs and in view of this it does not seem necessary to apply further sums in reduction of this account.

The business of the Bank continues to show steady progress. Our total invested funds, all of which are in as liquid a form as any banker could desire, are Rs. 1½ crores more than last year.

SIR JAMES BEGBIE.

The appointment of our Secretary and Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, as a member of the Finance Commission gave very great pleasure to your Directors and also I feel sure to you, Gentlemen, as Shareholders in the Bank. Sir James has made a careful study of the many important questions now under discussion and is well qualified to be India's Banking representative on such an important enquiry. We feel that his appointment on the Commission is a great compliment to our Bank and that we are to be congratulated on having Sir James as our Secretary and Treasurer. At the same time there are others who have helped to our success during the past year and our best thanks are due to Mr. Aitken our Acting Secretary and Treasurer and to the Staff generally for the very good work they have done.

THE REPORT.

The President moved the adoption of the following Directors' report for the half year ending on 30th June last. The Directors submit to the Shareholders a Statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last. The Auditors' report is also annexed.

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 11,14,236-13-9; to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year, Rs. 3,18,002-0-10; making together Rs. 14,32,238-14-7; which they have decided to apply as under: In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, Rs. 6,50,000, bonus at the vote of 2 per cent. per annum free from income-tax Rs. 1,00,000; Transferred to Pension Fund and Bonus to Rs. 6,07,238-14-7; Rs. 14,32,238-14-7.

In marked contrast to last year the demand for money throughout the half-year was very strong and the Bank's resources were strained at times to meet the severe pressure for accommodation. The maximum Bank rate was 8 per cent. the minimum 5 per cent and the average 7.23 per cent.

During the half-year the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., and Mr. D. Carmichael resigned their seats on the Board on their departure for Europe and the Directors under the provisions of section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in their respective places the Hon. Mr. W. Graham (of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.) and Mr. R. H. Brooke (of The Bombay Company, Ltd.). Mr. Meyer Nissim also resigned his seat on the Board on his departure for Europe.

The Directors who retire by rotation are Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. R. H. Brooke, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors granted leave in April to Sir James Begbie to enable him to join the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency and appointed Mr. Robert Aitken to officiate as Secretary and Treasurer during his absence.

Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas seconded Sir Charles Armstrong's proposition.

Dr. B. S. Postwala complained that the report was very meagre. He inquired if any portion of the money of the Bank had been invested outside India. He also complained that the European staff was being more generously treated than the Indian, as regards salary, leave rules, passage money, etc. He appealed to the Directors to replace the more expensive European staff by qualified Indians for economy. Mr. Vrajlal Bhagwandas, another shareholder, also represented the grievances of the Indian staff of the Bank.

Sir Charles Armstrong, replying to criticisms, said that no portion of the money of the Bank for business purposes was invested out of India.

Dr. Postwala said that the answer was evasive. He would like to know if any portion of the money was invested out of India, for business purposes or otherwise.

Sir Charles gave no reply and proceeded to say that he did not agree with Mr. Postwala that their European staff was in any way being more generously treated than the Indian staff.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Parbhoodas Jivandas seconded by Mr. Parbhoodas Bhagvandas Mr. Bamanji Dinshaw Petit and Mr. R. H. Brooke, who retired by rotation, were re-elected Directors.

Khan Bahadur Jamsedji Ardeshir Dalal and Mr. Shapoorji Bamanji Billimoria were re-elected auditors.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and Board of Directors the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday August 7, 1913.*)

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, has been granted privilege leave for thirteen days with effect from the 21st July 1913.

Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia to be Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, vice Mr. Phirozshah Pestanji Jehangir retired.

The services of Lieutenant A. Izat, R.E., Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment as Executive Engineer of the Bhavnagar State Railway.

Kumar Shri Bharatsinhji Raisinhji to be a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, on probation, and to be attached for duty to the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Bhimaji Trimal, late an acting clerk in the District Court, Bijapur, has been dismissed from Government service.

Kumar Lakshmanvala to act as a Fouth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in the leave vacancy of Mr. Nandshankar Dayashankar Bakshi, and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, pending further orders.

Mr. E. M. Duggan, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days from the 11th August 1913 with permission to prefix Sunday the 10th August 1913 to his leave.

Mr. H. J. M. Cousens to act as Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation and Railways, in addition to his own duties as Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings Branch, vice Mr. Duggan, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend J. A. G. Whittle of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The services of Mr. J. C. Ker, of the Indian Civil Service, Personal Assistant to the Director, Crimnal Intelligence, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Ganesh Sadashiv Dixit to be Lecurer in Science, Deccan College, Poona, on Rs. 200 per mensem vice Mr. Ganesh Vaman Javdekar deceased.

Mr. Shivram Shankar Godbole, L.C.E., to be Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics at the Agricultural College, Poona, with effect from 11th June 1913.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to issue to Mr. Chintamani Sitarm Datar, LL.B., a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Khandesh District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge, in lieu of the one he held for the Poona District.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., delivered over and Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., received charge of the office of Collector, District Magistrate and Political Agent, Surat, on the 23rd July 1913 in the forenoon.

Mrs. Firozeshah Pestanji Jehangir is appointed a non-official visitor of the Yerawda Jail vice Mrs. Gulbai Dorabji Bootlee.

ALLEGED ENTICEMENT.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST MR. CRAWFORD.

COMPLAINANT'S SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. A. M. Watson charged Mr. A. C. Crawford, with enticing away his wife.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Payne showed the Court two documents, which he said, the complainant had addressed Mrs. Watson and which were a gross contempt of Court. The first was an empty envelope containing no letter. There was something written on the outside of the envelope, which was sent with the view of terrorising her and preventing her from coming to Court. The other was a letter addressed by the complainant to Mrs. Watson, care of the accused, of which the object was not known.

D. Rodrigues, a cook in the employ of the complainant, deposed to the latter giving him on the morning of the 8th June a bundle of clothes, two notes, two hats and a currency note for Rs. 10 with instructions to give the same to Mrs. Watson at Mr. Crawford's bungalow. The witness took the things there. Mrs. Watson was then taking bath in a room upstairs, while the accused was in his office downstairs.

"GET MORE DRINK."

The accused at this stage put in the following supplementary statement:

With reference to the statement made by me to your Worship on the 28th July last, thinking over the matter quietly I find I made a mistake in the following particular. I now recollect that when Mrs. Watson took off her wedding-ring on the morning of the 8th June she said: "You can now go and sell that to get more drink," or something to that effect, a circumstance which quite escaped my memory when I made my statement. I am also advised to put in the correspondence which passed between me and the complainant during the five days subsequent to the occurrence, the subject of this charge.

His Worship framed a charge against the accused of enticing away a married woman, and keeping her on the 7th June, to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

STRICT BUT KIND MASTER.

The complainant was further cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He said he had heard of the accused having done kindnesses to the employees of the firm. The accused had done kindnesses to him (the complainant) also. They knew the accused as a hard master.

Mr. Payne: Strict but kind?

The complainant: Yes.

The complainant further said the accused had given his (the complainant's) wife many presents, including silver spoons, parasols etc., to which he strongly objected, and over which he had many quarrels with his wife. His position was so poor that he had to eat humble pie. His wife went to make purchases with his (the complainant's) money and the accused took her in his motor car. The accused paid Mrs. Watson almost daily visits.

PHOTOGRAPHING IN TOO TIGHT KINOMA.

The complainant based this statement on the facts, among others, that he once saw the accused photographing Mrs. Watson robed in a too tight-fitting kinoma and that he once saw the accused coming out of his wife's bedroom. Some of the visits were made with the complainant's knowledge, while most of them were not. The visit to Matheran was a contrivance between his wife, and the accused, as he (the complainant) now knew from the results.

Further hearing was adjourned till Friday next.

CART COLLIDES WITH BRAKEVAN.

CHARGEMAN'S ALLEGED RASH ACT.

At the Magazon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Darve, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged W. D. Freeman, chargeman, G. I. P. Railway Workshops, under section 101 of the Indian Railway Act, with endangering the safety of persons.

Mr. V. R. Navalkar, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Appa Natha, a cartman, alleged to have been injured by the accused's act. Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was in charge of a boiler, which was being removed from the Workshops to Wari Bunder on the 16th June last. Three carts were engaged to draw the trolly on which the boiler was placed. On the carts reaching the Matunga Level Crossing, the gate was found to be closed. The accused asked the porter on duty to unfasten the gate, but the latter refused to do so as a goods train was expected to pass shortly. He remonstrated with the porter, unfastened the gate and told the cart drivers to drive on, and urged the bullocks. The carts started and went on the rails, when a train, which was being backed, came up and the brake van collided with the second cart. The cart driver Appa Natha fell unconscious, and one of the bullocks, valued at Rs. 150, was killed while the other of the value of Rs. 100, sustained injuries. The cart was also smashed. The accused was subsequently arrested. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

RIDING ON BACK BAY PROMENADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please allow me space to draw the attention of the authorities to whose care the back Bay foreshore is entrusted, to the fact that the promenade between Churchgate and Colaba is being used since some weeks past for the purpose of riding over? Even while the tide is out and some are riding on the sand, others prefer to trot their horses on the footpath. This practice of riding on the promenade which is specially kept for people to walk on is firstly a danger and secondly a nuisance to those that go to enjoy a walk on the sea shore. It is useless to describe how unpleasant it is to walk on the footpath after it has been deeply furrowed by the horses' hoofs and thereby rendered mirey and filthy. It is, therefore, trusted that steps will be taken by the authorities to put a stop to the undesirable practise of riders to monopolise and spoil the promenade. Yours, etc.,

P. B. P. K.

GROCER'S FATAL MISTAKE.

OXALIC ACID FOR EPSOM SALT.

At the morgue, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Dhanjishaw Dosabhai Sahukar, a Parsi, aged about twenty-five.

The deceased, it appeared, had been to a grocer's shop to purchase Epsom Salt and it is surmised that the man by mistake gave him oxalic acid crystals which very much resemble the salt. The deceased took it in ginger-ade and within a few minutes fell giddy and died. Evidence was given to show that the deceased was happy and had no troubles whatever.

The jury returned a verdict of death from oxalic poisoning (misadventure).

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. PERSIA.

The following passengers are hooked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer s.s. Persia sailing next Saturday:—

Warde-Jones, Mr. A. W.; Walker, Major, W. R.; Lambert, M.sr R. P.; Best, Hon. Mr. J. W.; Lethbridge, Major S.; Roy, Mr. S. P.; Borton, Mr. H. J.; Christie Miss; Brewster, Major; Hughes, Mr. M. A.; Hastins, Miss; Eastmead, Mr. F.; Wilson, Mrs. J.; Lyall, Mr. J. H.; Le Breton, Capt. E. P.; Buckley, Captain H. C.; Smith, Major W. F.; Efford, Dr. C. F.; Wood, Miss M.; Payne, Rev. Russell and Mrs.; Longmuir, Mr. W.; Hecht, Mr. R.; Meston, Lady; Bell Mr. J. M. and Mrs.; Ruston, Mr. H. W.; Phillips, Miss.; Addyman, Mr. J.; Browning, Mr. W. M.; Irwin, Mrs. W. S.; Bennett, Capt. O. D.; Taylor, Capt. P. H. M.; Anderson, Mr. A. R.; Barber, Mr. F. B.; Blane, Mr. H. S.; Bent, Mr. W. Bent, Mrs. child and infant; Boyd, Mr. L. Chappell, Mr. S. D. and Mrs.; Chitty, Hon. Mr. Justice, C. W.; Davison, Mr. A.; Dawson, Mr. E.; Duggan, Mr. E. M.; Dulton, Capt. H. R.; Eason, Mr. J.; Griffen, I.C.S., Hon. Sir Henry; Guise, Mrs. and infant; Halliday, Sir Frederick.; Hallward, Hon. N. L.; Hamerton, Mrs. two infants and ayah.; Hamerton, Rev. W. T. M.; Hari Chand Pandit; Hate, Mr. A. G.; Hay, Mr. Leslie; Heaton, Mr. B.; Holden, Mr. E.; Jametji Panthaky, Mr. Maneck; Kendall, R.I.M., Comdr. C.J.C.,; Mehta, Mr. S. L.; Middlemast, Mr. E. W.; Nairne, Mr. R. G.; Parott, Mr. A. W. and Mrs.; Richardson, Hon. M. Justice T. W.; Robb, Mr. J.; Shaw, Rev. W. L. Pritchett; Sheepshank, Mr. R.; Stephens, Mr. W. B.; Swifte, Mr. L. C.; Tod, Lt.-Col. Mrs. J. K., three children and infant; Tudball, Hon. Mr. Justice W.; Wallach, Mr. W; Walton, Lt.-Col. W. C.; Williams, Mr. G. B.; and Wright Mr. H. Nelson.

THE OPERATIC PROBLEM.

Compared with other important centres, the operatic history of London has been fitful and singular, writes Mr. D. C. Parker in the June number of the *Musical Times*. Do the public understand opera sufficiently to justify the belief that an opera-house would be reasonably full? To get the full value out of a continuous series of performances, one must learn to go to the theatre for education, to regard it as a temple of art. That is why foreign Governments and municipalities pay such large sums for opera. It is said that in this country people go to the theatre for relaxation. So long as the public regard the theatre as a place to spend a leisure hour, the idea of a permanent opera-house in London is ridiculous, says the "Review of Reviews." The chief value of a fixed home for opera is that it means an extension of the repertory. Appreciation of composers depends very largely upon appreciation of their predecessors and successors. How much greater would be our interest in Wagner if we knew Gluck, Meyerbeer, and Weber thoroughly! It is a regrettable thing to have to confine ourselves to the music which the dictates of fashion make possible.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property known as Boyd's Ice Factory of Calicut Street and Mangalore Street, Fort, very suitable for using as large godowns owing to the proximity of the New Alexandra Dock.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Messrs. J. and J. Moir, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable landed property known as Boyd's Ice Factory and Cold Stores.

The above stands on 2561 5/9 sq. yards of land with buildings thereon. The ground floor godown is 113ft. by 41ft. and upper floors 50ft. by 41ft. suitable for offices and residences, all brick and wood built with out-houses and sheds compound walled in, very desirable as warehouse and yard or factory gas, electric light and water laid on. The land is divided into 2 parcels (but one plot) firstly 1,280 7/9 square yards abutting Calicut Street, and secondly 1,280 7/9 square yards, abutting Mangalore Street together with all rights and easements granted to the vendors by lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, dated the 3rd September, 1901, for the term of 42 years from 11th May, 1900, subject to the monthly rent of Rs. 213-6-5 for the 1st parcel, and Rs. 160-1-7 for the 2nd parcel until 31st May, 1920, and thereafter Rs. 213-7-5.

The above is a good opportunity for merchants and traders wishing to have godowns in proximity of the Docks and Fort.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., Solicitors or to Mr. E. W. Thompson, late Manager of Boyd's Ice Factory, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property (Chawls and Shops), at the junction of the DeLisle Road and Clark Road, Byculla.

SUIT NO. 436 of 1907.

Dayanath Krishnanath Khote and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dhondnath Raghunath Khote and others .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of September, 1912, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit, on the premises by Messrs BENNETT & Co., on Wedneday, the 27th day of August, 1913, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold, New Salt Bally ground, situate lying and being at the junction of DeLisle Road, and Clark Road, without the Fort in the Registration, Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,484 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 13591, 13596, 13623, 13624, 13705, 13718, 13765 and and other Sheds and huts, assessed by 13768, New Survey Nos. 1/3450, together with three ranges of buildings or chawls and other sheds and huts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 7253 (1), 7253 (2a), 7254, 7428-7429, Street Nos. 142-144-142 (a), 144 (a), 142B, 144B, 1 DeLisle Road, and 85-87, Clark Road, and bounded on the East by the DeLisle Road, on the West by the property of Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, on the North by the Clark Road, and on the South by the property of Bai Jivibai Vithaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property (Chawls and Shops), at Clark Road, Byculla.

SUIT NO. 436 of 1907.

Dayanath Krishnanath Khote and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dhondnath Raghunath Khote and others .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent Decree made in the above suit and hearing date the 30th day of September, 1912, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioners, on Wednesday the 27th day of August, 1913, at the hour of 5-15 o'clock, in the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Northern side of the Clark Road, containing by admeasurement 2,597 square yards, together with five ranges of buildings or chawls standing thereon, Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 99, 108 and etc., New Nos. 13605, 13616, 13617, 13622, 13623, 13624, 13705, 13827 and 13549, old Survey No. 271 and New Survey Nos. 1/3601, 6/3450, 1/3449, 1/3448, 2/3436 and 2/3438, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E. Ward Nos. 7391, 7392, 7393, 7394, and 7395, Street Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64 and 66, Clark Road, and bounded on the East by the Municipal Water Works, on the West by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick, on the North by the Municipal Water Works, and on the South by the Clark Road, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Right of Fazandari at Haines Road.

SUIT NO. 436 of 1907.

Dayanath Krishnanath Khote and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dhondnath Raghunath Khote and others .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent Decree made in the above suit, and bearing date, the 30th day of September, 1912, all the right title and interest of the parties as Fazandars in the following immoveable property, situated at Haines Road, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit, at the Office of Messrs BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, situate at 22, Apollo Street, within the Fort, on Thursday the 28th day of August, 1913, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock, in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. V.

All the right title and interest of the parties as Fazandars, of a piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Haines Road, the Annual Fazandari rent in perpetuity being Rs. 187-8, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 13617 and New Survey No. 3/3450, and bounded on the East by the property of Bai Lirabai F. Bennett, on the West by the Haines Road,

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—Continued.

aforesaid on the North by the property of Heerji Bhoja, and on the South by the property of Bai Lirabai F. Bennett.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow at Lanowla.

SUIT NO. 436 of 1907.

Dayanath Krishnanath Khote and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dhondnath Raghunath Khote and others .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent Decree made in the above suit, and bearing date, the 30th day of September, 1912, the following immoveable property, situate at Lonavla, in Maiza Tungari District, Poona, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit, at the Office of Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, situate at 22, Apollo Street, within the Fort, on Thursday the 28th day of August, 1913, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. VI.

All that piece of land situate at Lonavla, in Maiza Tungarli Turb Moval, in the District, Poona, Registration Sub-district Moval, containing by admeasument, one acre and two gunthas more or less and being a part of Survey No. 88, and shown as No. 8, in the plan together with the bungalow standing thereon bearing Municipal No. 43 and bounded on the East by a Cart Road, belonging to Henry Cliveland, on the West and North by a strip of land intended for a Road and on the South by ground belonging to Henry Cleveland.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1913.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

Can you DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M. A., M D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. Sunderland writes from London: A case of bed ridden case of ASTHMA relieved at once by "KADI" and is now well as usual. (Original letters also open to inspection)

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

To be had of all dealers.

D. Specific Co., Fort, Medows Street.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

As remarked yesterday, we have to wait for the end of the Rovers' Tournament before tackling the remaining games in connection with the League. We may, however, rest assured that the first two places are booked by the Sherwood Foresters and the only question is which will win. It will also probably have to be left for the day on which these two meet to see either scored against. The R. G. A. are in a good position, as they have a two points margin over the next teams and have furthermore played less games than most of them. The only team at all likely to pass them eventually would appear to be the Bombay Gymkhana. Rain has interfered with their fixtures a good deal, but, though on occasion they have disappointed by only drawing instead of winning, they have only lost once. The Grant Medicals find themselves in the proud position of topping any of the civilian teams, but they have commenced with some of their softest games and are almost sure to come down more than one place later. None of our civilian elevens have been at all consistent, the Commercial Gymkhana and G.I.P. Railway particularly changeable. The former promised very well at the start, but latterly went off a good deal and seemed to have forgotten their dash and combination when beaten by the Hornets. As to the Railway, they started poorly but improved from a purely defensive team to one able to do its share of attacking. This also applies to the Hornets, who have been very well served in defence from the beginning, but only latterly boasted any ability to score. They are through with their hardest tasks, and may be relied upon to climb at least two or three places before the season ends. The P. A. C. and Y. M. C. A. seem to have got right off with no understanding between the players. One can hardly say more to say about the All Blacks, than has already been said; they are not likely to lose last place even if they turn up at full strength in force.

At present the table stands as under:—

	P.	W.	D.	for	Agst.	Pts.
Sherwood Foresters	7	7	0	[illegible]	0	14
Sherwood Foresters "A"	5	5	0	0	16	0	10
R. G. Artillery	6	4	0	1	11	3	8
Grant Med cals	7	3	1	1	6	6	7
Commercial Gymkhana	7	2	0	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
G. I. P. Railway	8	3	4	1	15	13	7
Bombay Gymkhana	5	2	1	2	13	5	5
Hornets	7	2	3	2	3	8	7
Bombay Athletic	6	1	4	1	6	10	3
Y. M. C. A.	7	1	4	3	13	5	3
All Blacks	7	0	4	0	0	51	0

THE RUGBY CODE.

There was a very interesting game of Rugby Football, between Bombay Gymkhana players yesterday on the Oval. A very fair number of spectators followed the play, which was as vigorous as in a serious match. It was also of quite a classy description, but the rain which had fallen made the ball very greasy and difficult to gather. On paper Stripes appeared to be the better side, and they had matters much their own way in the first half. Baker and Ash scored very good tries, the former after a clever bit of passing. Heeson converted two of these and Baker dropping two goals, they led by 21 points at half-time. In the second moiety, had tackling by Whites gave them the better of it, Bartlett, Morris and Dougall getting over, the first after a good run down the right wing. One of these Inter converted easily. Stripes only got over once, Baker touching down and the kick failing, they ran out winners by 24 points to 11.

Hearson, Baker and Dougall were the most promising amongst the "Stripes," the last named having an accident in the first half and going lame for the rest of the game. At back Barstow was conspicuous with very good kicking, invariably finding touch well up. In Ash, Preston and Mills they have very useful backs to rely on and the forwards are not only weighty but full up and tackle admirably. The pick would seem to be Watkins, Keen, Inder, Rich and Rae. There is all round a good understanding of the game, and we need have no fear of the Gymkhana turning out a hard fifteen to beat.

Entries in the Tournament are, as usual, not likely to be large, but the play is sure to be good. The West Ridings are booked to come again and a team is likely to be made up in the Carrison. Poona are expected to help us through and there is also a possibility of a visit from Madras, but one hears nothing of the Calcutta team.

It has been decided to send a Bombay Gymkhana team to compete in Calcutta at about the middle of September. Madras are also to go, which makes them of an important tournament.

One is glad to see followers of this code taking things so seriously, and, from what one can gather, the local players will be fit enough to see a hard game through. It would be very welcome if they would win, but they have something warm in the West Ridings to knock up against.

SIR HENRY RICHARDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 7.

On the rising of the Allahabad High Court, the Chief Justice Sir Henry Richards leaves for Keshmir where he will spend the vacation.

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

THE HANDICAPS.

The handicaps for the Poona 2nd extra meeting on Saturday next are as follows:—

NEW STAND PLATE, DIVISION 1—6 furlongs.

Kempion (10st. 2lbs.), Borambil (8st. 11lb.), Hamara (7st. 4lb.), Dalmatia late Franconi (8st.), Pretty Good Sort (7st. 3lbs.), Merry Spinner (8st. 10lbs.), Malmsey (8st.), Wayward and Wild (7st.), Lithosian (8st. 3lbs.), Punt (7st. 12lbs.), Forfeit (8st. 2lbs.), and Satellite, late Mrs. Bang (7st. 5lbs).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 10 lbs.

NEW STAND PLATE, DIVISION 2—6 furlongs.

Madrina (9st. 12lbs.), Lord Reay (8st. 10lbs.), Vancouver (7st. 7lbs.), Solution (9st. 8lbs.), Yvette (8st. 5lbs.), Duke of Lancaster (6st. 12lbs.), Smirk (9st. 3lbs.), Lady Douglas (8st.), Miss Drake (9st.), and Lanceolar (8st).

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE—7 furlongs.

Sir Knight (10st. 4lbs.), Shaif-el-Mulook (8st. 7lbs.), British King (7st. 4lbs.), Baloz (9st. 13lbs.), to human (8st. 3lbs.), Fado (7st. 4lbs.), Young Salanic, (9st. 10lbs.), Guinea Merchant (8st. 2lbs.), Sir Malt (7st. 4lbs.), Beyrout (9st. 8lbs.), Ream (8st.), Ghalyum (7st. 4lbs.), Sweden (9st. 6lbs.), Yungi Dunya (8st.), English Mail (7st. 2lbs.), The Winner (9st. 5lbs.), Punjab (7st. 12lbs.), Grey Ghost II. (7st.), France (9st. 2lbs.), Guy Fawkes (7st. 12lbs.), Last Chance (6st. 8lbs.), Ajmer (8st.) 13lbs.), Tenebreuse (7st. 10lbs.), Real (6st. 7lbs.), Pasha (8st. 11lbs.), Harry Johnson (7st. 10lbs.), Afzur Jung (6st.), Mysore (8st. 8lbs.), Nafa (7st. 7lbs.), and Beethoven (6st.)

SERVICE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Monaleen II (12st.), Seagull (10st. 12lbs.), Portland Lad (10st. 7lbs.), Airman (11st. 4lbs.), Lady Voyu (10st. 12lbs.), Boatsong (10st. 2lbs.), Highwood (11st. 4lbs.), Double Chin (10st. 9lbs.), Bulloo (9st. 11lbs.), Taddi (11st. 4lbs.), Sholto (10st. 8lbs.), Little Fergus (9st. 4lbs.), Princess IV. (10st. 12lbs.), Miss Drake (10st. 7lbs.), and Topsail (9st.)

SUNGUM PLATE.—About 2½ miles.

Sholto (10st. 12lbs.), Utopian (10st. 3lbs.), Martha (9st. 10lbs.), Bambino (12st. 11lb.), Better Luck (10st.), Bulloo (9st. 7lbs.), Idle (11st. 7lbs.), Terra Firma (9st. 12lbs.), and Pewter (9st.)

If top weight does not accept, weights to be raised 6lbs. If two weights do not accept weights to be raised 14lbs.

NEW STAND PLATE (Division 1), 6 furlongs:—

Kempion 10-2, Forfeit 8-2, Punt 7-12, Dalmatia late Borambil 8-1, Satellite late Merry Spinner 8-10, Franconi 8-0 Mrs. Bang 7-8, Lithosian 8-3, Malmsey 8-0, Pretty Good Sort 7-0.

NEW STAND PLATE (Division 2), 6 furlongs:—

Solution 9-8, Yvette 8-8, Vancouver 7-7, Smirk 9-3, Lady Douglas 8-0, Duke of Lancaster 8-12, Lord Reay 8-10, Lanceolar 8-0.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE, 7 furlongs:—

Baloz 9-13, Punjab 7-12, Ghalyum 7-4, Sweden 9-6, Guy Fawkes 7-12, English Mail 7-2, France 9-2, Tenebreuse 7-10, Greyghost II 7-0 Fayak Pasha 8-11, Harry Johnson 7-10, Last Chance 6-8, Mysore 8-8, Nafa 7-7, Real 6-7, Ghaman 8-8, British King 7-4, Afgur Jung 6-0, Guinea Merchant 8-2, Fado 7-4, Beethoven 6-0, Ream 8-0, Sir Malt 7-4.

SERVICE PLATE, 6 furlongs:—

Monaleen II 12-0, Lady Voyon 10-12, Boatsong 10-3, Airman 11-4, Double Chin 10-9, Bulloo 9-11, Highwood 11-4, Sholto 10 8, Little Fergus 9-4, Iaddi 11-4, Miss Drake 10-7, Topsail 9-0, Princess IV 10-12, Portland Lad 10-7.

SURGUM PLATE, about 2½ miles:—

Sholto 12-12, Utopian 10-3, Pewter 9-0, Bambino 12-1, Better Luck 10-0, Idle 11-7, Martha 9-10.

ARAB RIAL PLATE, 1¼ miles:—

Tajelmulook, Rozelmulook, Money Gold, Golden Fleece, Bay Middleton, Good Shot, Young Hyderi.

KARLI PLATE, 6 furlongs:—

Minerva, Fado, Ream, Maidania, Soonsam, Moorshid, Baldwin, Jehangir, Kimberley, Grequa, Bahlaol, Guinea, Mohur, Kaderbeg, Agent, Dhalemsee, Mars and Miss Nagashi.

THIRD MEETING.

(On Thursday 11th September.)

The entries for the different events are:—

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL, Distance about 2 miles over 8 lights.

Mr. P. Hannyngton's J. P.
Capt. Colemore's Offside.
Thakor Korawar Singh's Silverbolt.
Mr. Welman's North.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Picnic and Solution.
Mr. J. Crawford's Bambino.
Aga Coochick Shah's Devereux.
Mr. J. C. Smith's Mordialloc.
Mr. W. Priestley's Portland Lad.
Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's Deputy.
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and Goff's Monobel.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Parkhill.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Comer's Dalmata late Merry Spinner.
Zemindar of Sivagiri and Mr. D. B. Captain's Sugar Loaf.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Ute.
Major F. C. Stratton's Monaheen II.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Soultline and Refresher.
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and P. Mathradass' Polish.
Mr. F. M. Garada's Lumination and Chobham.
H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Maimsev.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Kempion and Lord Carlyon.
Mr. Kelso's Paul Pry.
H. H. the Jam Sahib's Punt.
H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore's Little Speed.
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's Hoppner.
Mr. Gussy's Satallite, late Mrs. Bang.
Mr. W. Homer's Lord Reay.
Mr. Lion's Kilbirnie.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Tears.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Zemindar of Sivagiri's Vics Pride.
Zemindar of Sivagiri and Mr. D. B. Captain's Sugar Loaf.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Last Call, Picnic and Master Delaved.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Silver Memory.
Mr. J. Crawford's Lady Anne, by Lord Edward II.—Annaross.
H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mil.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Tartania, Langton and St. Gilgen.
Mr. Kelso's Lord Robert.
H. H. the Jam Sahib's Lady R., by the Victory—Miss Polly.
Mr. Fortnum Lang's Airman.
Zemindar of Nazergunj's Canberra, late Serpent.
Mr. Gussy's Satallite, late Mrs. Bang and Valerius.
Captain A. W. Molony's Little Fergus.
Mr. T. Harrison's Vancouver.
Mr. Goff's Beroll, by Ruenalf—Antham.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Tears.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE. Distance R. C. and distance.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tajilmulook.
Nakib, Rozelmulook and Sulaik.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Sir Knight.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's Thaboor.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Regent and Abdul Malik.
Mr. Lion's Purity.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Berar.
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Thulfha.

THE LANOWLI PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold, France Yanasib and Shaif-elmulook.
Mr. A. S. Comer's British King.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Minerva.
Mr. D'Arcy's Fayak Pasha.
Major J. H. M. Dovie's Principal.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nagji's Hadee.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Solar Star and German Silver.
Mr. R. R. S.'s The Winner Dhaman and Iron Chest.
Aga Coochick Shah's Tulwar.
Mr. A. W. Essa's Kharaman.
Mr. W. Homer's Last Chance.
Captain Goldie and Mr. Wilson's Sweden and Haify.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's Ajmer.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Sunspot.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's English Mail, Khedavi Miser and Life Saver.
Mr. R. J. Barsiwalla's Dhabemsee.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Beethoven.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's Malabar.
Mr. Abrahim's bin Zaid's Fado.
Mr. Forman's Nasirabad.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Gold Fish II., late Aga.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman, Zoolphokar, Raspberry and Soomsam.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Master Bill and Minerva.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Jehangir.
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and P. Mathradas' Baloz.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Abdul Malik, Pendil, Majesty and Zaki Pasha.
Mr. Lion's Ream.
Mr. Dara Cowasji's Gafal.
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Brazee.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Singer and Bravo.

LAWN TENNIS AT POONA

GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

A very good set was played off in the semi-finals for the Mixed Doubles. After some very hard games Mrs. Atkinson and Weldon beat Mrs. Robinson and Wynne 6.4. 3.6.6.2. At the same time on No. 2 Court Maloney and Donovan beat Thomas and Emerson 4.6.6.4.6.2.

Results in brief:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Atkinson and Weldon beat Mrs. Robinson and Wynne, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Maloney and Donovan beat Thomas and Emerson 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.
Butler and Roussac W. O.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Arthur beat Quaybe, 6-1, 6-1.

THE TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 7.

Mr. Wauchen, who is to represent China at the Conference on Tibetan affairs, is still at Shanghai, no date apparently having been fixed for his departure.

Three members of the Conference will have the status of plenipotentiaries.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

WEEKLY COMPETITION.

Golf in Bombay has for the last month or so been played under considerable difficulties, but there are quite a number of enthusiasts who daily plod round the nine holes up to the top of their boots in mud who appear to get a certain amount of pleasure out of it. This was apparent on Thursday morning when about thirty entered for the weekly handicap sweepstake. Out of this number, however, only eleven made any return as most of those taking part lost so many strokes in endeavouring to extricate their ball out of the mud that they gave up. The senior competition was won by Payne—2 who returned a card of 43 and won with a nett 41 three strokes better than Innes Ker who was second with 44. Payne took five to each of the first two holes and fours to the next two. Then he had two sixes and took thirteen for the last three holes. Burrows won the junior competition with a nett 45. He took 52 for the round and had a handicap of 7 strokes, Knight being second with 76-9-47. Results:—

SENIOR CLASS.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
T. H. Payne	43	—2	41
M. Innes Ker	44	scr.	44
T. P. T. Lattey ...	47	scr.	47
S. Sitwell	49	—2	47
M. F. Nicholson ...	49	—1	50

JUNIOR CLASS.

W. J. Burrows ...	52	—7	45
T. H. Knight	56	—9	47
A. Bergmann	56	—7	49
E. Prophet	57	—8	49
N. C. Gude	57	—8	49
C. A. Rivaz	58	—8	50

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

LEICESTERS BEAT H. L. I.

HOLLOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, August 7.

Although the weather was threatening there was a good attendance to witness to-day's game in the All-India Rugby Tournament here, between the Highland Light Infantry and the Leicester Regiment. The ground was rather heavy owing to the rain. The Highlanders could make no impression on the men from Leicester, who eventually ran out the winners by 43 points to nil.

GAOL FOR A GREAT TENOR.

ELOPEMENT SEQUEL.

The Berlin correspondent of a contemporary wired on 19th July.

Herr Karl Burrian, the famous tenor who has frequently appeared at Covent Garden and with whom the King of Saxony had a long litigation as to an alleged breach of contract at the Dresden Royal Opera, was sentenced in the Dresden courts to a month's imprisonment for a criminal offence.

A Dresden court has declared that the tenor eloped with his wife, nineteen years of age, to America. Herr Burrian admitted this charge, pleading extention. He said he had long lived unhappily with his own wife now divorced. The chemist's wife died in New York from poisoning following the eating of oysters, while Herr Burrian was fulfilling an engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Elsewhere in Germany the offence with which Herr Burrian was charged is usually punished with fines, but the King of Saxony insists that it shall be punished in his country with imprisonment.

FARIDPUR DACOITIES.

STUDENTS MESSES SEARCHED IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 7.

The special branch of the Calcutta C. I. D. were busy yesterday morning in making several house searches in the town in connection with certain dacoities alleged to have been recently committed by youths of the "Bhadralog" class in Eastern Bengal.

The search warrants, it is stated, were issued by the District Magistrate of Faridpur. There were no less than half a dozen searches and most of the houses searched were either boarding houses or students' messes. Several documents were seized but no arrest was made.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

DECEASED'S BROTHERS ARRESTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 7.

Mr. Velancherry Achutta Menon, head of a rich family and Addikary of Melmusi Amshon in Ponani Taluq, disappeared mysteriously several days ago and his dead body, much decomposed but with distinct marks of violence on the neck, was subsequently found floating in the neighbouring canal, the police have arrested several persons including two brothers of the deceased and these are reported to have made confessional statements.

CRICKET.

PROSPECTS OF THE PRESIDENCY MATCHES.

As the time approaches a good deal of speculation is rife regarding the constitution of the European team for the Presidency and Quadrangular matches, says the Poona Mail, and the prospect cannot be regarded as reassuring. If some kindly fate could chase F.R.R. Brookes, H. L. Simms, and W. L. Hallilev back to the Presidency the outlook would be brighter; but that cannot be, and all the strength that can be gathered together is already in India. Of course we have Colonel Poore and Major Greig, but two men will not make a cricket side any more than one swallow will make a summer. In Poona we have Captains K. O. Goldie, E. J. H. Haughton and A. B. Merriman, but the first-named, so it is understood, will not play cricket in India. Haughton is always worth his place for both batting and bowling. He is the sort of player who never owns himself beaten, may generally be depended upon to play a real up-hill game and when, as a bowler, he has his day, which is often, he is a power.

This year Poona wickets have not favoured batsmen, but Haughton has in the most difficult circumstances batted well, and has also put up two remarkable bowling performances one of them against a very strong Parsi team.

Merriman is not as good as Haughton, though only because he is playing this season after an absence from the field of five years. But he is a very sound bat all the same, with a strong defence; is a useful change bowler and, notwithstanding his three missed catches in the Bombay-Poona match, an admirable performer in the field We shall be surprised if Merriman's claims are not considered seriously for Presidency honours. Of the other players whom we have seen in Poona, Dobbie stands out very prominently. He is a class bowler and, we should say, worth a place. And then too, why not Private Byford? Bowling has for long been a weak feature of the European side in our big cricket, and Byford is a bowler of distinct merit and usefulness. There is, truly enough, some question whether he would be good on a hard fast wicket; but his performances in the Bombay-Poona match stamp him master of his game, as we call masters in this country. Orton of Belgium is another player, a very fine wicket-keeper, who must be thought of that is if Jackson of the B. B. & C. I. Railway team is not practised enough to play. Sanderson and Stileman (Bombay) are also batsmen of merit and will doubtless be considered

The Hindu and Parsee teams will again be strong. Unfortunately, the difficulty regarding Major Mistry has not been got over, and it is said he has again declined to play for the Parsi eleven. Our information is that Dr. Khanga will again skipper the Zoroastrians and while none will decline to concede his capacity for the position, there will be much regret that Mistry cannot for the once be conceded the position he demands as a condition of his playing. The Hindus may be reckoned a powerful factor in the contests and will put out a team but little changed from that of last year. The Mahomedans are as usual a dark lot, but we understand that most of last year's men will again turn out. Yusuf Beg has developed very strongly, and, as will be remembered, has played three very brilliant innings in Poona, two of them (115 and 231 not out) against the Gymkhana.

Last year the Moslems after defeating the Europeans failed very badly in their game against the Parsees; but those who witnessed that match will admit several unfavourable circumstances that militated against the Moslems. They certainly failed to do themselves justice, and it will be surprising if, this year, they repeat the mistakes of last. We would not like to say they will win the Quadrangular series, but they will most certainly make a very strong bid to do so and, what is more, they are strong enough for the purpose. But to get back to the European team. Is it too much to ask that the scope of selection will be broadened? A good deal of criticism has been aroused on this score, and it has been alleged that in Bombay there are one or two men, hitherto regarded as ineligible for inclusion in the eleven, who are worth their places. We have seen one in Poona (Byford) whose fitness to repeat ourselves, seems to be worth thinking about.—

COUNTY CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Kent beat Sussex at Canterbury by 240 runs.

Yorkshire beat Lancashire by three wickets at Leeds.

Surrey beat Notts at the Oval by ten wickets.

Gloucestershire beat Somerset by seven wickets at Bristol.

The matches between Derbyshire and Essex at Derby, Middlesex and Hants at Southampton and Northants and Leicestershire at Leicester were drawn, the first-named elevens gaining the first innings victories.

BRITISH IDEA OF SPORT.

GAME FOR GAME'S SAKE.

OFFICIAL SLUCKNESS

"One of the Old Brigade" writes in the "Standard":—

While it is an undoubted fact that Great Britain has lost the supremacy in athletics she once enjoyed so far as the purely international contests are concerned, the question arises as to whether, in present circumstances, there is cause for much concern from the point of view of amateur sport. It must not be forgotten that the British idea is that a game should be played for the game's sake, and not with the sole object of winning, it being considered that a man who knows how to accept defeat as well as rejoice in victory has learnt a lesson valuable to him in all walks of life.

At present the countries who are our chief opponents on the athletic field have no ideal such as this. They are out to win, and to win only, and with that object in view are prepared to treat athletics purely as a business. Thus it comes about that when British athletes meet foreign competitors in the Olympic Games it is practically a case of the imperfectly trained amateur opposing the highly trained and specialised professional, with the inevitable result. If we are to regain our lost supremacy we must be prepared to subsidise our Olympic competitors, turn them practically into professionals, and have them professionally trained for the events in which they are specially fitted to shine. No other course would be of the slightest use, and there is little doubt that so long as this is the case the majority of British sportsmen will not consider the game worth the candle, preferring to keep our sports as purely amateur as possible.

Apart from this side of the question, however, there is reason for serious concern as to the state of British sport generally. As already pointed out in "The Standard," the Amateur Athletic Association suffers from the conception of their duties held by its officials, and the same faults, unfortunately, are to be found with the authorities in other branches of sport When the Amateur Athletic Association should have been doing its utmost to ensure us proper representation at the last Olympic Games it was spending all its time in a quarrel with the National Cyclists' Union, which was simply and solely due to the fact that the officials of these two bodies, who were equally to blame, thought more of their own personal "dignity" than the cause they were supposed to have at heart.

PALTRY FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

A similar state of affairs prevails in the football world now. We have commenced to lose some of our amateur Association international games because a paltry dispute between the officials of the Football Association and the Amateur Football Association is depriving us of the services of many of our best amateurs in our national teams. The annoying part of this is that the "great principles" involved, according to those pompous individuals on both sides who are preventing the settlement of the quarrel, do not appeal to the players themselves in the slightest, and it is a well-known fact that if it was left to them the dispute could be amicably and honourably settled in ten minutes. But no. Nowadays the officials of a sport consider themselves and their dignity as of more importance than the sport itself, and so this dispute is likely to drag on for some time yet.

There has been a great improvement of late years in the management of Rugby football, due to the awakening caused by the tours of New Zealanders and South Africans in this country, and the benefits of this have been noticeable both in the standard of play reached and the increase in the general interest taken in the game. Eight or ten years ago Rugby football looked like a dying game owing to the unprogressive officials in power; now it has taken a new lease of life.

FATE OF CRICKET.

On the other hand, despite all that is said by the old stagers, who fancy what they enjoyed in their youth should be good enough for the present generation, unless some improvement is soon manifested in the control of cricket our once chief national pastime will suffer the fate that Rugby football has escaped. It is all very well to say that the game is "all right." So it is when played properly, but unfortunately, at the present day, it is only on comparatively rare occasions that this is the case Most batsmen think too much of their averages to "play the game," and the desire to avoid defeat is a stronger factor with most county teams than the desire to win if possible, but, if not, to lose with honour. Thus we get interminable spells of dreary play, which are not "cricket" in any true sense of the term, and which are rapidly killing the public interest in the game. And this is the serious point. First-class cricket entails nowadays a great deal of expense and without good crowds of spectators at the matches the necessary money cannot be obtained.

In face of this fact, however, no adequate steps are being taken to study, as far as possible, the interests of those who watch the game and are after all, its chief supporters. County teams, as a rule, waste as much time as possible between the innings and at every other interval in the game; on very few grounds is any provision made to shelter the average spectator in inclement weather, while he generally has to pay heavy prices for the inferior refreshments to be obtained. Altogether he is treated as an interloper, and not as a welcome guest. The consequence is that "gates" are falling off so much that but few of the counties now can show a balance on the right side of the ledger, and several are on the verge of bankruptcy.

This is not the time to go fully into the state of cricket. It is merely mentioned to show that the Amateur Athletic Association is not the only body that suffers from a lack of foresight and energy on the part of its officials. Unless the M.C.C. wakes up soon there will be no county cricket to brighten in a few years' time.

Then, in golf, recent actions of the authorities at St. Andrews, the rulers of the game, have caused great dissatisfaction to many players; in the government of polo a crisis was not long ago averted by some timely concessions to the would-be reformers, and in almost every sport one turns to it will be found that its natural development is being checked by hidebound officials who have held their posts for many years, and have now an exaggerated idea of their own importance.

There are other reasons for the decline of British sport, but this is the chief, and if a reform is to be brought about the first steps to be taken must be to make a clean sweep almost of the present officials in most branches—for there are some honourable exceptions, of course—and to replace them with younger men who are up-to-date in their ideas and will think more of the sport they govern than of their own interests.

LEGAL ASPECT OF THE ANTI-VACCINATION PROPAGANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Professor Carlo Ruata, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica at the University of Perugia (Italy) and Professor of Hygiene at the Royal Agricultural College was recently haled by the cult of official blood-poisoning before the Magistrate for preaching for the last thirty years his conviction that

vaccination is one of the gravest errors of modern medicine and that since it not only fails to protect from small-pox but actually injures the system, vaccination itself is contrary to the laws of health. . . ."

The judgment given by the learned *Pretor* of Perugia before whom Professor Ruata appeared fully exonerating the defendant and dismissing the case, and which has produced the best impression both in the legal and the scientific world is of vital importance to Indian anti-vaccinists in view of the lament of the Chief Medical Officer of Infectious Diseases Hospital of Bombay, who in his memorandum to the Executive Health Office, No. 898, dated the 8th August, 1912, published in the Report of Committee of the Corporation regarding Re-vaccination (p. 30) says: "The time has arrived when they [the local anti-vaccination critics] should be told plainly that every death from small-pox brought about through their exertions in preaching against vaccination is nothing but a 'sanitary' murder, pure and simple. It is a pity that whilst Government is spending such vast sums for the prevention of disease, such 'Sanitary Sedition' should be tolerated, as it is likely to mislead the ignorant masses. . . ." The judgment of the Perugian Magistrate will undoubtedly be a veritable bolt from the blue for the vaccine-mongers. It runs as under:—

"If Ruata's writings and the incriminated printed postcard [against vaccination which gave rise to the action against Prof. Ruata] are read diligently, the reader is left with the conviction that Ruata having for thirty years applied himself to the study of the vaccination problem, has become profoundly convinced of the value of his propaganda and is animated by the most noble aims. He feels it his duty to bring his own contribution to the problems of public health and of preserving human lives from the insidious attacks of disease, and this is the aim of every student of medical science. Ruata is convinced that vaccination is one of the gravest errors of modern medicine, and that since it not only fails to protect from small-pox, but actually injures the system, vaccination itself is contrary to the laws of health and to the very article of the Penal Code under which he is charged. He advocates the abolition of compulsion and that all citizens should be free to be vaccinated or not as they may choose. He would substitute isolation for vaccination. Nor can it be objected that Ruata's writings on the whole are calculated to induce citizens to contravene the legal obligation to be vaccinated, for such, an argument would destroy all liberty of discussion, all free criticism, which humanity has won after so many struggles and which is the surest guarantee of progress in every branch of human knowledge. The Magistrate is not called to decide whether Ruata's ideas are right or wrong. He has assumed a tremendous responsibility before humanity, but all the Magistrate has to do is to recognise that scientific truths are neither absolute nor immutable; that they are subject to a continual course of revision and criticism which modifies them, corrects them and substitutes higher truths in their places. The fundamental principle in this case is that the right to propagate one's own convictions by any peaceful means is an incontestable one, and therefore, Professor Ruata's propaganda against vaccination is, in its legal aspect, fully legitimate and does not lie under any penal disability. To combat a law does not mean to urge citizens to transgress it. We must see if it is attacked with the aim of provoking violence, or if, on the other hand, it is attacked out of a specific conviction, honestly and sincerely professed. Now this latter case is that of Ruata who, being an anti-vaccinist, must logically disapprove of Article 130 of the Public Health Act (Legge Sanitaria.—

Yours etc.,
J. S. MIRZAN.

"Cherag," Office,
Bombay, 7th Aug., 1913.

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EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

DOYLE.—On the 1st August, at Nijmegen, Holland, the wife of F. C. Doyle, of a daughter.

CROSLEGH.—At the Nursing Home, Kasauli, 22nd July, the wife of Capt. E. L. Croslegh (nee Hildebrand), of a daughter.

D'ALESSIO.—At Satara, 4th August, the wife of the Revd. E. S. J. D'Alessio, Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, of a son and daughter (son stillborn).

LUPTON.—At the Priory, Naini Tal, 22nd July, the wife of W. J. E. Lupton, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BEECHEY—ST. GEORGE.—On the 3rd July, by special license, at the Mariners' Church, Kingstown, by the Rev. H. B. Kennedy, assisted by the Rev. F. Lucas, D.D., and the Rev. R. Wilson, B.A., Henry Beechey, Barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn and Lahore, India, son of Frederick Beechey, Ferozepore, India, and grandson of the late Sir William Beechey, President of the Royal Academy, London, to Gladys Alienora, second daughter of the late R J. Kerr St. George and Mrs. St. George, 11, Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, and Tyrone House, County Galway, and granddaughter of the late Christopher St. George, D.L., and the late Robt. St. George.

DEATHS.

DUNN.—On the 1st August, at Naini Tal, Gerald, the beloved and only son of Captain and Mrs. C. L. Dunn, aged 2 months and 2 days.

BOOTH.—At Ahmednagar, 21st July, John Robert York, the dearly beloved son of Lieut. and Mrs. F. Booth, the King's Own Regt., aged 3 months.

HIGGS.—21st July, at 93, Elliott Road, William Henry Higgs, late of Port Commissioners, Calcutta, aged 76 years.

JEEJEEBHOY.—Pirojshaw Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, who died on the 6th inst., his 3rd day ceremony (Oothamna) Pedder Road, to-day, at 3 p.m. (B.T.). will take place at his residence,

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Principal J. N. Fraser, Wilson College Hall, 6-15.

English Mail Steamer Caledonia due, 5 a.m.

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Dumbea, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Motilal Mansions, 2-30.

Poona Second Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, August 11.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ordinary General Meeting, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, 3-30.

WEDNESDAY, August 13.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30. Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August 9, 1913.

THE PEACE.

The Treaty of London was torn up with such light-hearted celerity as to provide some justification for regarding the news of the conclusion of a new peace with a degree of scepticism as to its permanency. Unless the new stipulations, which have been sealed with furtive glances at Rumania and her half million of fresh troops, embody conditions which leave no vital questions outstanding, and have in them elements of moderation which do not threaten to bequeath rankling soreness, neither the belligerent States nor the more powerful Empires, which to some extent move them as pawns, need congratulate themselves on the conclusion of an abiding settlement of the Balkan question and the fate of Turkey. We are not informed of the articles of peace, but we know that Bulgaria, as, of course, was to be expected, has been made to relinquish much of what the Treaty of London awarded her. That Servia and Greece have had to curb their ambition and renounce much of which they would have divested Bulgaria, had they had their own way, is also a probability amounting to certainty. It is clear, likewise, that it is not to Rumania's interest to promote excessive aggrandisements of Greece and Servia, hence her armed force has weighed on the side of humiliated Bulgaria. We are more concerned with the destiny of Turkey. The Treaty of London went as near as Europe dared to the banishment of Turkey to Asia, leaving her in possession of little besides Constantinople. Many sincere friends of the Ottomans, like the Aga Khan, counselled indirect acquiescence by urging the paramount necessity of developing Turkey's Asiatic dominions. Turkey was not then so circumstanced as effectively to protest against the deprivation of her proud heritage in Europe. The popular mood was divided. There were, however, patent signs that a majority of the Ottomans would have risked further ruin on a fresh cast of the die. And there was the solemn word of the Powers that the *status quo* was not to be disturbed. Meanwhile, flushed with victory, Bulgaria disdained patience, abandoned the slow course of diplomacy and treacherously hurled herself against her Allies. A wedge was to be driven between the unsuspecting armies of Servia and Greece; they were to be severally attacked and finally to be crippled out of all account. In this Bulgaria met with disastrous failure and she appealed piteously to Rumania and the Powers by turn. In Bulgaria's ruin Turkey saw her opportunity. Her warlike people taunted the rulers with pusillanimity; and the opening afforded was too tempting to neglect, and we do not believe that any Government in the world would have allowed it to pass; certainly no patriotic Government with a proper sense of the interests of its people. Turkish regiments marched into Adrianople almost without resistance. We need not stop to speculate what the Pharisees of European diplomacy would have had to say, if Turkey had had it in her to overrun her lost territory, and, with a crushed Bulgaria, and a benevolently neutral Rumania, made short work of Servia and Greece. Would they again have harked back to their impotent mandate of the *status quo*, or would they have possessed cohesion enough to command a triumphant Turkey to recede behind the Enos-Midia Line? Anyhow, if Turkey has not advanced further, she is at least once again the rightful owner of Adrianople, and we say, with all deliberation, that there she should be allowed to remain, so far as the Powers of Europe are concerned. Bulgaria at any rate is not in a position to move her; nor, we believe, are Servia and Greece. The unsubstantial nature of the Bukharest peace leaves none of the Allies free to tackle Turkey afresh. They will have too much to do, watching one another. Is the Concert of Europe, therefore, to do their work?

THE CAWNPORE DISASTER.

"The Pioneer" publishes what appears to be an inspired account of the Cawnpore "Riot"; at any rate internal evidence goes to show that the writer has been supplied with most of his information first hand by the officials, and he is very anxious to anticipate any criticism of official action and to show that the firing on the crowd was fully justified. We should have preferred to have awaited an enquiry before discussing the balance of responsibility in this unfortunate matter, but the Special Correspondent of "The Pioneer" treats the whole matter as though there were no manner of doubt that the people who were fired upon composed a dangerous mob, who were the tools of "a particularly mischievous agitation," and who would have looted the city, had it not been for the prompt action of the authorities, who, none the less, behaved with remarkable restraint and touching consideration. Indeed, if we are to believe this account, the unfortunates who were wounded or taken under arrest in the course of the affair have now nothing but revilings for their leaders and praise and gratitude for the noble conduct of the Police. We are not in the possession of sufficient information to form an opinion, and there is certainly little substance in "The Pioneer" account to assist us; but, so far as it goes, it tends to confirm the suspicion that there is reason for the fullest investigation of the action of the authorities in firing on the mob, and we hope it is not true that Sir James Meston is already writing his Resolution on the subject—as this Special Correspondent suggests,—having "obtained all the facts" in the course of a few hours' visit to Cawnpore. As a matter of fact Sir James Meston, himself, stated at Agra on Wednesday that the "apportionment of the blame would be a matter for the Courts." In spite of this, however, the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks seem to suggest that he regards it as without question that the people were entirely to blame, and, having regard to this, and the suggestion that the whole affair has been due to the obstinate course pursued in the matter by the authorities, we think it desirable to point out that there is a *prima facie* case for an impartial enquiry, which should not be held by the local Government, but to which it should be one of the parties. In the first place was it necessary to persist in the justification of the demolition of the portion of the mosque concerned, whether the agitation on the subject was ill founded, ignorant and fanatical or not? Would it not have been wiser, kinder and more in keeping with the character of a just and benevolent Government to have agreed to re-build the demolished portion, however properly it had behaved in the matter, as soon as it was realised that Mahomedan feeling on the subject was being roused? Secondly, what justification is there for assuming, as "The Pioneer" correspondent does, that stones and bricks were collected as ammunition for an anticipated riot, and not, as was originally stated, for the purpose of the rebuilding of the demolished courtyard by the crowd? And how far was the Magistrate justified in opening fire on the crowd by what had happened up to that time? "The Pioneer's" account is very unconvincing on this point, and is certainly open to the interpretation that the crowd had the intention of rebuilding the demolished construction, and were first angered by the notion that the Magistrate and Police had arrived to prevent this. Even "The Pioneer's" correspondent states that "the direct causes" of the rioting have yet to be sifted, although "all the facts have been obtained," and the Lieutenant-Governor is to issue his Resolution directly. If we were to accept this contradictory inspired account of the official organ, we should have to believe that a number of meaningless agitators, with no purpose to serve, but that of making any sort of mischief, inflamed the passions of a mob, that was easily moved to the project of looting the city. All this is mere assumption of a very silly kind, and is opposed to the facts so far as they are known. It is useful to remember, as the basic fact of any conclusion that may be come to in the matter, that whether they appear to be justified or not, the Mahomedans are themselves the best judges as to what does or does not wound their religious susceptibilities, and not the Government, and unless this simple consideration is borne in mind, there is likely to be endless trouble. It is useless and dangerous to talk of unfounded objections to the action of authority, and groundless agitation. The fact is, that there was objection on religious grounds—whether sooner or later does not matter—to what was done and that it led to an agitation which has had the most painful consequences. The best thing was to undo what was done—and it is still the best thing.

MR. WACHA'S PLAIN, UNVARNISHED TALE.

We are not in possession of the Chairman's version of the Improvement Trust episode on which Mr. D. E. Wacha addressed us yesterday, and we therefore refrain for the present from expressing any conclusive opinion on the matter which is, however, of vital concern to our city. It is of interest, however, to recapitulate the important points made in Mr. Wacha's lengthy communication. To begin with, Mr. Wacha makes the serious statement that owing to "the impatience and intolerance of criticism of the Chief Executive from the very day of the establishment of the Trust" no reports of the proceedings of the Board of Improvement Trustees appearing in newspapers are "full or faithful," and this is the basis of his obligation to present himself a plain and unvarnished tale. At a meeting at which were present the Chairman of the Trust and the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. N. Vakil submitted a proposal for the reclamation of a part of the Back Bay foreshore at his own expense,—for a consideration. A circumstance urged by the proposer, and by others indirectly on his behalf, was that the seafrontage at the portion in question was insanitary and difficult of reclamation; in other words, the cost of improving the land would be prohibitive. Mr. Wacha joins issue with the Board on this matter. He contends that the Improvement Act empowers the Commissioner to suggest to the Board of the Trust the removal of any insanitary area, which, in his opinion, should be removed, and Mr. Wacha adds that for the last thirteen years that the Trust has been improving the city, no such intimation in regard to this area has emanated from the Municipal Commissioner to the Board of Trustees. It is beside the question that improvement of other areas has been desired by the Commissioner and not accomplished by the Board. It has never before been suggested that the improvement of this particular piece of seafrontage by the Trust is inexpedient because of the prohibitive expenditure involved. An approximate estimate of the cost has not been at any time placed formally before the Board. Thus, neither the Commissioner nor the Chairman had any formal material before them to judge of the probable cost of the improvement. And yet they were so far persuaded of the certainty of heavy expenditure, that they prepared to close with the offer of a private individual to reclaim the area on his own account and risk. And what was the consideration for which this sporting offer was made? The enjoyment of the usufruct of the reclaimed ground for 999 years, says Mr. Wacha. And he characterises it as the offer of a monopolist to which he takes vigorous objection. For "up till now every bit of land vested in the Trust or acquired by it has been leased or sold on terms which are open, *terms broadly advertised*, in order that intending lessees or purchasers may come forward and negotiate." Mr. Wacha complains that, in violation of the general salutary rule of open competition, there has been "a great inclination or tendency on the part of the Chairman to encourage this offer and thus set a mischievous and undesirable precedent." All monopolies are detrimental to the interests of the public and against the principles of public policy, and Mr. Wacha's insistence on the observation of the "principle of public morality in public affairs" stands in no need of commendation from us. Accordingly, Mr. Wacha strenuously opposed the acceptance of the offer and demanded at the last meeting of the Improvement Trust that the matter should be given the widest publicity to enable other capitalists to propose their terms, which should be considered along with Mr. Vakil's. The Trustees, on the other hand, were so much impressed with the desirability of striking the bargain, that the Chairman went out of his way informally to elicit from a Government official the chance of Government's sanctioning the concession. Meanwhile, another competitor in the person of Sir Dinshaw Petit has entered the field. He would certainly like to own the land, especially as it adjoins his property. Mr. Wacha is actuated by the single motive of making the affair known as widely as the interests of the public demand, and reminds Government at the same time of the undesirability of entertaining proposals which have not the appearance of having received mature consideration in open daylight. As we said, we do not feel called upon to lay down the principles of action for the guidance of the Improvement Trust; nevertheless, we feel that Mr. Wacha's disinterested and public-spirited appeal should weigh with men whose integrity we do not question, but whose experience must be limited.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, last evening, and among those present were Miss Osborne, Bishop Lefroy, Bishop Durrant, Mr. O. H. Thompson, Miss Pierce, Miss O'Still, Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Lieutenant-General Sir Percy and Lady Lake, Mr. L. C. Porter, Mr. H. Sharp, Sir William, Lady and the Misses Vincent, the Right Rev. A. Westcott, Bishop of Dornakal, Brigadier-General Mercer and Mrs. Mercer, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Lady Harnam Singh and Bibi Amritkaur, Colonel and Mrs. Hendley, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wood, the Rev. J. Marlow, the Rev. Ihsan Ullah, the Rev. Canon Allnutt, the Rev. Canon Wigram and Mrs. Wigram, the Rev. Canon Syme and Mrs. Syme and Mrs. Lawless Hepper.

G. I. P. "Race Special."

Bombay people who intend travelling to Poona for the races by the G. I. P. Railway's "Race Special" should note that there is to be a change in the timings of these trains on the 9th, 16th, and 23rd, August. As will be seen from an advertisement appearing elsewhere, the down express will leave Victoria Terminus on these days at 11-18 in the forenoon, arriving at Poona at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Up-Express will leave Poona at 7-30 p.m., and reach Bombay shortly before midnight at 11-20.

Parsi Matrimonial Court.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia has offered himself as a candidate for the seat of a delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court, a vacancy having occurred by the death of Mr. Pirojshaw B. Jijibhoy.

Anglo-Indian League.

It will be remembered that the local Anglo-Indian Empire League recently established an employment bureau and registry office for the benefit of Europeans and Anglo-Indians seeking employment, at their offices in the third floor of Wheeler's Buildings, Hornby Road. We are informed that the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway has now recognised the bureau as a channel from which men seeking situation on the railway could be selected to fill vacancies as they occur. The bureau, it may be mentioned, aims at providing employers of labour with the best class of clerks, typists, tutors, governesses, etc., and is in no way intended to enable the management of the League to secure personal gain.

The Festival of Snakes.

Yesterday was a festive day among the Hindus, being dedicated to Nagas or Serpents and hence known as Nag Panchmi, Panchami being the fifth lunar day. Yesterday strictly orthodox Hindus of all castes without distinction made it a point to pay homage either to live serpents or metallic or stone images of them. The worship of Nag is made in honour of the Serpent-King of the Nether World, who aided Krishna in his fight with Kaliya, the black dragon which infested the Jumna and which was proving a terror to cowherd associates of Krishna in Brindaban. The homage of serpents at the present day consist of these creatures being given drinks of milk and having lights waved before them. When stone or metallic representations of the Nag are worshipped, libations of milk and turmeric solution are pounded over the images and cakes are "offered" to them.

Dallas Comedy Company.

It is many a long day since Bombay was favoured with a visit from a "legitimate" theatrical Company, and much as we may like the Cinematographs and Variety Entertainments, which are always with us, the announcement that the Dallas Comedy Company are to open a short season at the Excelsior on Monday next, will be received with general delight. The Company comse with a splendid reputation, earned during an extensive tour in the Far East, and has a repertoire of most attractive plays. "Baby Mine," the delightful farcical comedy which Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Miss Iris Hoey made famous at the Vaudeville, will be the piece on the opening night. It will be followed on Tuesday by J. M. Barrie's famous comedy "What Every Woman Knows," and on Wednesday by the gloriously funny and delightfully named farce "The Glad Eye," "The Thief" from the St. James's, and "The Mollusc" will be played on Thursday and Friday respectively, and this all-too short season will wind up on Saturday with "Charley's Aunt." Booking is now open at Rose's.

"The Hindustan Review."

An attractive feature of the latest "Hindustan Review" is its literary supplement which discusses at length Mr. Jagdesh Chander Chatterjee's "Hindu Realism." "Montenegro and Montenegrins" by Lady Primrose is of vivid topical interest. The Hon. Mr. Webb, C.I.E., is in his element discoursing on "Better Money for India." For solid research may be commended "India as Known to Ancient Europe" by Mr. P. C. Ghosh, and an informing note on the cables connecting us with the other parts of the Empire is embodied under the apt heading "The Nerves of the Empire" by Mr. G. Greenwood. Altogether the number contains a variety of interesting contributions on a variety of engaging themes.

Daily Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday, three attacks and two deaths from plague, one attack and one death from small-pox and two attacks and one death from cholera, were reported in Bombay city, out of a total mortality of 86 from all causes. The total mortality from the corresponding period of last year was 99 and for that of the year previous 64. The three plague attacks were reported from Fort (Northern), Bhuleshwar and Byculla respectively. Out of 1,370 rats caught on Wednesday, ten were found to be plague-infected.

Plague in the Presidency.

The statement of plague mortality in the various districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 2nd August 1913, is as follows:—

Bombay City 41, Karachi Town and Port 6, Surat District 12, Thana District 11, Poona District 4, Satara District 8, Kolaba District 1, Belgaum District 31, Dharwar District 41, Bijapur District 34, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 13, Kathiawar Agency 11, total 185.

PEACE AT LAST.

"QUESTION THORNIER THAN EVER."

ANOTHER WAR INEVITABLE.

BULGARS HOPE EUROPE WILL INTERVENE.

A MUCH-DIMINISHED FRONTIER.

PROTOCOL BEING SIGNED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUKHAREST, August 6.

Peace has been concluded.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 7.

The frontier agreed upon starts at a point on the old frontier West of the River Struma, and follows the watershed to the West of the town of Strumnitza, thence through the Struma valley to the Belashitza mountains, and then straight to the Mesta River leaving the town of Strumnitza and the port of Lagos and Xanthi to the Bulgarians. It is expected that the protocol will be signed to-day.

The Bulgarians are depressed, their only hope being that Europe will revise the treaty.

It transpires that M. Majorescu privately notified the Bulgarians on Tuesday that if they refused to accept the modified frontier, the Rumanians would occupy Sofia on Saturday.

The general opinion of the papers is that this peace is only preparatory to another struggle.

This and the Turkish occupation of Adrianople leave the Eastern question thornier than ever.

BULGARS SECURE STRUMNITZA.

LONDON, August 7.

Prolonged negotiations in Bukharest yesterday preceded the final agreement. Bulgaria ultimately secured Strumnitza, but forfeited Kotchana and Radovishte to Servia, and Kavalla to Greece.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the Ambassadors met yesterday, and as a result the representatives of six Powers to-day separately visited the Grand Vizier and demanded that Turkey respect the Treaty of London and evacuate Adrianople.

EXPLOSIONS ON THE RAND.

HIDDEN DYNAMITE WRECKS HOUSES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, August 6.

There have been several explosions lately through the secret removal of dynamite by desperate characters who had accumulated it for use in the recent disturbances.

Last night, a hidden store of dynamite exploded in the outskirts of Germiston and partially wrecked sixteen houses, smashing the windows of many others.

ILLICIT OPIUM IN CHINA.

AGREEMENT TO CHECK SMUGGLING VIA MACAO.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Acland replying to Sir J. D. Rees, said an agreement had recently been concluded with Portugal whereby it was hoped to render the smuggling of opium into China via Macao extremely difficult.

P. W. D. ALLOWANCES.

AWAITING SERVICES COMMISSION'S REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 6.

Replying to Mr. King, Mr. Montagu said the Government of India had not yet transmitted the petition of the engineers of the Public Works Department for increased pensions and allowances, and added that it was proposed to await the Public Services Commission's report before deciding on the petition.

SOCIETY WEDDING.

BOMBAY BARONET'S DAUGHTER.

MARRIES AN EARL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Earl of Rocksavage married Miss Sybil Sassoon, sister of Sir Philip Sassoon, at a registry office this afternoon. The bride's brother and a number of relatives attended.

The Earl of Rocksavage is the eldest son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain. He was born in 1883 and was A.D.C. to the Earl of Mint, when Viceroy of India.

The Cholmondeleys are eight on number and peerages date as follows:—

IRISH PEERAGES.

Viscount Cholmondeley	1,661
Baron Newborough (Wexford.)	1,715

ENGLISH PEERAGES.

Baron Cholmondeley	1,689
Earl Cholmondeley	1,716
Viscount Malpas	1,716

BRITISH PEERAGE. (England and Scotland.)

Baron Newburgh (Anglesey.)...	1,716

UNITED KINGDOM PEERAGES.

Marquis of Cholmondeley	1,825
Earl of Rocksavage	1,825

Robert Cholmondley was the first to receive the Irish Viscounty together with other honours, but he died without issue and these all lapsed, after which his nephew was recreated 1st Viscount. The Second Viscount obtained the English Earldom and other Peerages of 1689 and 1706; his successor, the 2nd Earl, was awarded the Baronies of Newborough and Newburg; and the 4th Earl was raised to the Marquessate

The post of Lord Great Chamberlain is held jointly by the Marquesses of Cholmondeley and Lincolnshire and the Earl of Ancaster, who exercise its functions alternately, reign by reign, the Marquis of Lincolnshire being now in office. We find first mention of it as conferred by Henry I. upon the father of the 1st Earl of Oxford, and it remained for centuries in that now extinct line; but the sister and heiress of the 17th Earl married the 12th Baron. Willoughby de Eresby, and their son the 13th Baron established his claim as successor to the appointment. It thus passed down with the Barony itself, to the Baroness numbered 21st, and jointly to her younger sister, who married the 1st Marquis of Cholmondeley; the two sisters had been joint heiresses to the Barony and therefore to the Chamberlainship also (a lady holding the office would doubtless have acted by deputy), the post being thus divided between them, whilst the Peerage went into abeyance till awarded by the Crown to the elder of the two. Almost precisely the same procedure followed the death of the 23rd Baron who had become Joint Lord Great Chamberlain with the Marquis. He left two sisters as joint heiresses; the elder, after an abeyance, was awarded the Barony, whilst the younger married the 2nd Baron Carrington and thus introduced a line of third partners to the post under notice. The question of succession under the last reign was the subject of a contest before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, the Duke of Atholl also advancing a claim (as senior heir general of the 14th Earl of Oxford). But after prolonged deliberation the Committee decided that the previous arrangement was the correct one, the office being vested in the lines of the three former holders, whose duty it now was to choose one of their number to exercise its functions. Naturally this choice was determined by order of rotation. The Marquis of Cholmondeley thus succeeded to the then Earl of Ancaster, until the death of his late Majesty King Edward, when he was succeeded in his turn by the Marquis of Lincolnshire (then Earl Carrington).

Miss Sybil Rachel Betty Cecil Sassoon was born in 1894, and is the only daughter of the late Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., M.P., for Hythe. Her mother, who died in 1909, was a daughter of Baron Gustave de Rothschild, and through her father she is descended from David Sassoon, of Bagdad. Under the will of her father, the property disposed of, which was said to amount to £1,103,096, she—subject to certain personal legacies—there were none for charities—inherited one-fourth of the estate, out of which she was to receive an annuity of £6,000 "whilst a spinster of under 30 years of age"; and then the accumulated income from her share was to be added to the capital of her share, and the whole to be held in trust for life, with remainder to her issue. Miss Sassoon will thus upon her marriage succeed to a sum approximating to a quarter of a million sterling. Her father owned property in Bombay, including the personal residences Sans Souci, Bombay, and Garden Reach, Poona. Her brother succeeded to the baronetcy in 1912.

RAILWAY SMASH NEAR BURDWAN.

EXPRESS CRASHES INTO GOODS TRAIN.

TWO KILLED AND FOUR INJURED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 7.

On Wednesday evening, the Howrah express collided with 184 down goods at Debipore station, situated at mile 46¼. One brakesman and one block fitter were killed and one passenger was slightly injured. The driver of the express, also the jack and the fireman, were seriously injured. The main lines up and down, have been completely blocked and the transhipment of passengers is taking place.

LATER.

Further enquiries into the collision on the East Indian Railway show that a terrific deluge was falling at the time. Four of the injured have been brought to Calcutta. A brakesman and a blockfitter died within two hours of the accident. The passengers left the wrecked train and tramped back to Debipur with their baggage in the pouring rain. Many were in a pitiable condition. They were transhipped and brought to Calcutta early on Thursday morning. Relief trains have gone to the scene. All the mail trains are arriving late.

EXPERIMENTS ON LIVE ANIMALS.

RESOLUTION OF MEDICAL CONGRESS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Physiological section of the Medical Congress has unanimously passed a resolution that experiments on living animals are indispensable to the progress of medicine. The Resolution will be submitted to every section of the Congress.

ULSTER'S KING.

CONCLUDES THREE-WEEKS' TOUR OF CITY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Sir Edward Carson concluded a three weeks' tour of Ulster yesterday, by addressing a demonstration and reviewing three thousand drilled volunteers at Omagh.

COL CODY KILLED.

FLYING FATALITY NEAR ALDERSHOT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 7.

Colonel Cody was flying with a passenger near Aldershot to-day, when the aeroplane fell two hundred feet. Both were killed.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 7.

Mr. Winston Churchill has secured an additional quarter of a million for naval aircraft.

JHARIA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION PRAYER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 7.

At a special general meeting of the Indian Mining Association yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—That if the Government of Bihar and Orissa will not agree to the proposal of the Indian Mining Association to hold in abeyance the Jharia water supply scheme, under their consideration, it can be seen what result is likely to accrue from the operation of the Miners Board of Health to be formed under the Mining Settlements Act; that as an alternative the Committee of the Indian Mining Association is hereby empowered to request the Local Government to proceed with the Jharia water supply scheme, provided they will undertake that the general cess on all collieries in the district will not at any time exceed 6 pies per ton, calculated on the despatches and that the rate for filtered water supplied to collieries will not exceed two annas per 1,000 gallons.

INDIAN PROGRESS.

TEN YEARS' REPORT.

UNREST THE CHIEF FEATURE.

THE BRIGHTER SIDE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 7.

The Moral and Material Progress Report for ten years ending 1911-12 has been issued.

The introductory chapter says that the period has been distinguished by two Proclamation Durbars, two Royal Visits and the Jubilee of the Transfer of India to the Crown, which stand as landmarks in the history of India.

Regarding famine, the Report says: India was more fortunate than during the preceding ten years, Plague, unhappily, continued its ravages, though elsewhere it is pointed out that its force was latterly diminishing.

The Report continues: Developments of "unrest" probably, in the general estimation, constitute collectively the distinctive feature of the period. Looking first to the brighter side, there has been noticeable a quickening of interest among the more educated classes in questions affecting public interests, not merely political in the narrower sense, but also educational, sanitary and industrial. The momentous reforms of 1909 and other developments originated in the recognition of Indian aspirations and the desire to entrust to leaders a greater share in legislative Government.

ANARCHICAL CRIMES.

At the other end of the scale, the manifestations of unrest included agitation and conspiracy, leading direct to violent crime and anarchical outrages. It is unnecessary to go back before 1905 for the purposes of a brief review, though the seeds of mischief had been sown by revolutionary organisations in existence long before the partition of Bengal. While not originating the agitation which reached its height during the next two or three years, it brought to the front men who otherwise would have held aloof, and afforded an opportunity for the development of schemes previously conceived.

MODERATES V. EXTREMISTS.

"One of the most lamentable features has been the perversion of immature minds. While the continued existence of the annarchial element is acknowledged, various influences have contributed during the last few years to an improvement in the situation, and the wider opening of public careers to Indians has revealed a sharp division between Moderates and Extremists, who to a certain extent, had previously co-operated in political movements."

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

It is elsewhere pointed out in the Report that civil jurisdiction is never now exercised by executive officers and the same may be said of important criminal trials, but minor criminal cases are still tried in all provinces by officers exercising executive and revenue functions. The heavy expenditure which would be involved in a complete separation of judicial and executive functions is necessarily an important factor in the case.

"FRIGHTENING MAGISTRATE'S WIFE."

FOG SIGNAL MISTAKEN FOR BOMB IN HOWRAH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 7.

Information reached the Government Railway Police at Howrah last evening to the effect that a bomb had burst on the railway line at a spot not far from the residence of Mr. Patterson, District Magistrate of Howrah. It was ascertained in the course of the enquiry that a fog signal was placed on the line by a coolie and exploded by him, it is stated, with a view to frightening the wife of the Magistrate.

DEATH OF AMERICAN PHILANTHROPIST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 7.

The death is announced of the American philanthropist, Robert Curtis Ogden.

RARE PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT.

MISSING LINKS IN INDIAN HISTORY.

TOMB OF QUTBUDDIN DISCOVRED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 7.

Before a meeting of the Punjab Historical Society this evening, Dr. Denison Ross, Director of Records, read a paper on a Persian manuscript of great historical interest which recently came to light in London, dealing with the foundation of Mahomedan rule in India. Sir Edwin Maclagan presided and the audience included Sir Harcourt Butler, Mr. L. Porter, Surgeon-General Sloggett, Dr. Marshall and Dr. Woolner.

Before proceeding to describe the contents of the manuscript the lecturer dwelt, in a general way, on the sources for Mahomedan history in India. It is difficult to realise what a small proportion of the literature of the Mahomedans has been made accessible in printed or lithographed editions and how many works of importance consist of single manuscript copies. This is especially true of historical literature. Many histories are known to us only by name and of many more not even the name has come down to us. But within recent years quite a number of early Mahomedan histories have been brought to light in the shape of unique copies, and, just as the result of the excavations of the Archaeological Department are from day to day modifying and even revolutionising our knowledge of early Indian history, so the discovery of fresh manuscript material enables us to reconstruct and amplify the history of Mahomedan conquest and rule throughout Asia.

ANNALS OF ISLAM.

The work which forms the main subject of the lecture is a small Persian manuscript of 150 pages which was probably written in the beginning of the 16th contury. The original, of which this is a copy, was composed in the year 1206 A.D. The author belonged to good Arab stock and claimed descent from one of the first Caliphs. He had apparently been for many years in the service of the kings of Ghur and had spent his days either at Ghazni, Lahore or Delhi. The primary object of the little book which has survived in this unique copy, after an oblivion of seven centuries, was the preparation and publication of a series of genealogical tables or trees of all the great prophets, rulers and prominent men in the annals of Islam. Had the author done no more than prepare these genealogical tables, the work which would have had but small interest for posterity. Fortunately, however, he has added to these trees a most valuable introduction and an interesting preface with regard to the circumstances of the preparation. The preface tells us that he had been for twelve years closely engaged on the collection of materials for the various genealogical trees which would begin with the genealogy of the Prophet and come down to the ancestry of the kings Ghur, and that after three careful revisions he laid the work before his father, who was one of the most learned men of his day. His father told him that he had himself contemplated such work for upwards of thirty years but had never been able to carry it into execution. He advised him to take great care of this book and to be sure that it did not fall into the hands of unworthy persons, adding that though learning had become rare in the land, liberal minded and appreciative princes and ministers had not altogether died out from the world. It was thus our author who kept his manuscript by him for many years until he should find a fitting patron of his labours.

ITS HISTORY.

In the year 1206 he was about to present the copy to King Ghiasuddin when the dastardly murder occurred of that King at the hands of some assassins. However, in the same year, when Qutb-uddin arrived in Lahore and assumed the Government this book was brought to his notice, and at the time of the completion of this preface the author had caused a special illuminated copy to be prepared for the Royal library and was actually waiting to hear the reception it might receive at the hands of the King. With regard to the author, his name is clearly given in his own introduction as Fakhruddin Mobaruk Shah, and as this work terminates in 1206 with the entry of Qutb-uddin into Lahore, it is quite possible that Fakhruddin died in that year. Now, by the most curious of coincidences we find mention in several well known histories of Fakhruddin Mobaruk Shah who died in 1200 and wrote a versified genealogy of the Ghurid Sultans which was dedicated to Ghiasuddin. The famous historian says that he saw a copy of this genealogy in the library of a princess in Lahore. In spite of this coincidence it does not seem possible that the author of the little work under discussion is identical with Fakhruddin the poetic genealogist. And this for two reasons, firstly, although the names of the two authors are identical, the names of their fathers, grandfathers, and so forth differ entirely, and secondly because the genealogical tables in this little manuscript are versified. It is at the same time a strange thing that there should have been in Lahore at the same time two men of the same name engaged on a similar task of the poet Fakhruddin. We are told by an Arab historian that he kept a kind of traveller's rest-house in which there was a large library and several chess boards, and he adds that the learned occupied themselves with the former and the fools with the latter.

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE.

The historical importance of this little manuscript lies mainly in the precise dating of great events between 1193 and 1206, including the capture of Delhi and the arrival of Qutb-uddin in Lahore, which have been a matter of discussion and debate among historians up to the present day, and which now may be regarded as finally settled on the authority of this intelligent contemporary. Moreover, a period of six years, which has by some strange circumstances being left blank by all historians known to us, is, by this author, filled up with important events in the carrier of conquest of Qutbuddin.

The introduction has an interest entirely of its own and contains an essay on the future of the Turks and other people of Central Asia which not only in view of the source from which it comes, and the time at which it was written, is almost unique in Mahomedan literature and of great interest to modern students. As is well-known, Qutb-uddin was a Turk and had been purchased as a slave, that is to say he was bought at a price. This circumstance gives the author an opportunity of discussing the success which attended the Turks who became converted to Islam and attached themselves to Mahomedan rulers. The author speaks firstly of the Turks and their characteristics and secondly of Turkistan and its products and its people. He says "It is common knowledge that all races and classes, when they remain among their own people and in their own country are honoured and respected, but when they go abroad they become miserable and abject. The Turks, on the contrary while they are in their own country are merely a tribe among many tribes and enjoy no particular power or status; but when they come to a Mahomedan land (the more remote they are from their own homes and relatives the more highly they are valued and appreciated) they become Amirs and generallisimos . . And if the Turks have no rank, nobility or position of their own this is also a source of pride for the King of Islam (Qutb-uddin or "may God glorify his victories") is a Turk."

HOME OF TURKS.

In his description of Turkistan the author mentions that in the country of the Toghuzghuz, the original home of the Turks, that is a king on the roof of whose palace is a golden *tannur* (stupa) of great height and covered with precious stones. A tribe worships this stupa and all the kings in China reverence it for China is regarded as a part of Turkistan. This shows how Buddhism had its hold on the country. Then comes brief mention of the Slavs and Russians in the portion common to early geographers. It is added—"Besides the Mussalmans there are four classes in Turkistan—Jews, Christians, Zoroastrians and Buddhist. Most of them recognise the Creator and they know about the Prophets and those in which we ought to believe, although they don't believe in them. An enumeration is given of the various tribes of the Turks,: the last is important as being the fullest on record. A blank page occurs in the MSS where a map of Turkistan was given in the original and it is a matter for regret that the copyist did not reproduce the map. Dr. Ross drew attention to this settlement by this MSS of important dates but had been matter of dispute among historians. The capture of Delhi by Qutb-uddin could now definitely be put at A. H. 588 and his entry into Lahore and assumption of the throne of the Muslim Empire in India at A. H. 602. Various quotations were given from this book and these were all of great interest from the historical point of view and also as showing how the Empire was ruled in 12th-13th centries.

Sir Edward Maclagan, in closing the meeting said that the tomb of Qutlbuddin has been discovered near Lahore and steps have been taken for its preservation.

SCOTCH BREWER'S FORTUNE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Mr. McEwan, an Edinburgh brewer, has left estate valued at a million and a half sterling.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 7.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 2nd August, 1913, stood at 880 cases against 1,171 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 185, Madras, 48; Bengal, 13; Bihar, 114; the United Provinces, 302; the Punjab, 28; Burma, 88; Mysore, 72; and Hyderabad, 32.

WAR "NEARLY ENDED."

CHINESE REBELS FLEEING.

FAMOUS REGIMENT MOWED DOWN.

DESPERATE WOOSUNG ENCOUNTER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.

A desperate encounter took place yesterday at Woosung between the rebels in the forts and the famous "Dare to Die" Regiment which was stationed outside, and whose commander, Lufuhpia, was suspected of plotting to capture the forts with the object of selling them to Government.

As the regiment issued from the barracks, the forts opened fire while the troops, by making a flanking movement, mowed down the regiment.

NANKING, Aug. 7.

The rebels to the north of the Yangtse have melted before the Northern advance to three thousand.

The Government forces have gained two decisive victories at Kiangsi, leaving the road to Nanchang open.

PEKING, Aug. 7.

General Fengkuochang with twenty thousand Northerners will shortly march for Nanking.

The majority of the rebel leaders have fled.

Sunyatsen has gone to Formosa in a Japanese steamer.

Generals Hwanghsing and Chenchimei are remaining at Woosung forts, where a steamer is held in readiness for their flight.

The Legations here consider the rebellion nearly ended.

WELL-KNOWN PARISIAN ARRESTED.

MILLION LOAN OF AEROPLANE MANUFACTURER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the arrest of a well-known aeroplane manufacturer, Deperdussin, at the instance of a financial firm which has lent him money. The sum involved is over a million sterling.

ANOTHER L'AFFAIRE HUMBERT.

LATER.

M. Deperdussin is a silk factor as well as an aeroplane constructor. His liabilities are estimated at a million and a half sterling, and are mostly in connection with his silk business.

It is alleged that he obtained advances from Le Comptoir Industriel et Colonial by means of forged invoices. The case is described in Paris as the most gigantic crash since the L'affaire Humber.

M. Deperdussin a Belgian. He began life as a chemist's assistant. He is the owner of three chateaux and three aerodromes. He is Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and is most prominent in social and financial life.

EFFECT ON GORDON-BENNET CONTEST.

It is stated that the Aero Club is embarrassed regarding the Gordon-Bennett flying competition, the organisation of which is wholly in M. Deperdussin's hands.

DELHI GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

MESSRS. LUTYENS AND BAKER TO PREPARE DESIGNS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Bennett-Goldney, Mr. Montagu said that Mr. Lutyens, conjointly with Mr. Herbert Baker, had been commissioned to prepare designs for the Government House and two Secretarial blocks in new Delhi.

THE MAWSON EXPEDITION.

DR. MAWSON BREAKS A LONG SILENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SYDNEY, August 7.

After a month of silence, Dr. Mawson sends a wireless message to the effect that they have just repaired a wireless mast which was damaged by a hurricane. All members of the party are well.

OUDH ZEMINDARS' CASE.

"TIMES" DEFENDS SIR JOHN HEWETT.

"NO DISCRETION LEFT TO EXERCISE."

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, August 7.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Times," in expressing its disagreement with Lord Crewe's pronouncement on the wisdom of Sir J. Hewett's action in the Sitapur case, says; "In our opinion, Sir J. Hewett had no discretion left to exercise. He tells us why a few months earlier the official who acted as Lieutenant-Governor while he was at the Durbar had been admonished by the Government of India for sending on a petition which did not reach Simla within the prescribed 48 hours to spare. He had himself in several instances been told to act according to the rule, when he had received a telegram advising him that a petition was being prepared, the telegram being in time and the petition too late. The other exceptions in which a petition might be sent at the very last moment plainly did not apply to the Sitapur case. We think Sir John Hewett's defence is convincing and that he is exempt from criticism."

BIG TRAVANCORE PROJECT.

DEWAN OPENS IRRIGATION CHANNEL.

[Associated Press.]

THUCKALAY, Aug. 7.

Last evening, an interesting function was performed by the Dewan of Travancore, namely, the opening of the Erattakara channel under the Kodayar Irrigation Scheme in the presence of about five thousand people. The whole place was decorated with flags and festoons. The Dewan received an ovation from the people as he arrived. A procession was formed from the acqueduct to the head works where two salutes were fired to mark the opening ceremony by the Dewan at the request of Mr. H. A. Minchin, the Executive Engineer.

The assembly then returned to the large shed where an address was given to the Dewan, which was followed by speeches from Mr. Minchin and Mr. A. H. Bastow, the Chief Engineer.

The Dewan afterwards made a reply, in the course of which he observed that the Kodayar Irrigation Project was only one instance of the wisdom of His Highness the Maharajah. Year after year, the Durbar was granting large remissions of land revenue for fallow and Karion (failure) remissions. He stated that an estimate was made some time ago which went to show that by the Kodayar project the Government would be saving in remissions alone over half a lakh of rupees per annum. "The remission of land revenue," he said, "is however but a small portion of the loss to the State. I need hardly tell you that when the Sirkar loses a rupee by way of remission, the ryots lose about ten times that amount by way of loss of crop. Fortunately, the loss of crop is now a thing of the past. In the old wet areas, the Kodayar project has certainly succeeded in putting the old wet lands out of dauger of the total failure of crops."

The Dewan proceeded to state that thirty thousand acres of dry land would be converted into wet by the Kodayar Irrigation Scheme which would increase the food product of the country by paddy worth forty lakhs of rupees every year, which by itself, was half of the present import of paddy and rice. The project, he observed, would pay three and a half per cent. interest. The opening of the Erattakara channel was the last stage of the Kodayar scheme. The Dewan hoped in conclusion that the whole scheme would benefit the ryots whose prosperity and happiness was the subject of anxious consideration and solicitude of H. H. the Maharajah.

SARANAC ENQUIRY.

MASTER'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The enquiry into the case of the stranding of the Saranac at Bizerta, and again off Point De Galle, has concluded. The court suspended the Master's certificate for six months but granted him a first mate's certificate. The court severely censured the first, second, and third, mates for concealing the facts prior to the quarrel with the Captain; they also censured the Chief Engineer for the same offence.

SIR E. CARSON'S TROOPS.

A REVIEW NEAR BELFAST.

Sir Edward Carson paid a visit to Holywood, a residential suburb of Belfast, on the 17th July, mainly, the "Morning Post" tells us, for the purpose of inspecting the local contingent of the Ulster Volunteer force. The body, which was recruited from Unionist clubs, has attained a position of considerable strength and efficiency. The district was gaily decorated in honour of the occasion, Union Jacks displayed from most windows being a conspicuous feature. Sir Edward Carson, who met with an enthusiastic reception from a great crowd, first inspected the volunteers, who, some 360 strong, were drawn up in review order in an open space opposite the railway station. The right hon. gentleman shook hands with and addressed a few words of encouragement to each man as he walked down the line, in front of which stood a couple of standard-bearers with Union flags. The men then formed into companies and marched past with their ambulance in the rear. It was getting dusk when Sir Edward returned to the pair-horse brake in which he had driven up with several Unionist members of Parliament.

Sir Edward Carson addressing the men, said: I am proud, indeed, to meet you this evening and to find you in such splendid form. My visit to Ulster upon this occasion has been mainly undertaken in order that I might meet and make the personal acquaintance of every man who is my follower and prepared to go with me into the coming struggle, whatever it may be, because I want to have a mutual confidence with you and I want you to have confidence in me, believing that my heart and soul are in the cause for which we are now prepared to suffer. And I want at the same time to assure myself, as I have assured myself, that I have behind me men who are prepared to do as I do and who are prepared to move wherever I and my colleagues may decide it is necessary to go. You will find that there is no comradeship more valuable than the comradeship born out of common danger, and it is when men are together prepared to meet a common danger that they find out the real qualities of those with whom they associate and find out the men whom they can absolutely trust. I feel very thankful to you for all the time you give to preparation. I know that many of you have a great deal of work to do during the day and that you ungrudgingly give your time—as I hope I ungrudgingly give my time—to make all preparations which may be necessary—and many of which, please God, we may never want—to defeat the nefarious proposal of the Home Rule Bill. I can only say this. It is a somewhat sad reflection to me that those who have never wavered in their passionate loyalty to the Throne and Constitution should now have to prepare themselves to prevent their being driven out from the privileges of that Constitution which they so dearly loved. Of this I am certain, that if we only work together and if we only ungrudgingly and unsparingly give our time to prepare ourselves, there is no force in the United Kingdom which can drive us out from the privileges we have inherited which, under Heaven, we are determined to maintain. Gentlemen, I than you. Let your motto be "For God and for Country," and with that motto, if you shape your high ideals to the protection of your civil and religious liberty, no man need fear what may happen in the future.

Loud cheers from the ranks marked the close of the address. It was now quite dark, but Sir Edward Carson did not leave without saying a few words to the general public. Addressing the crowd from the side of the brake he remarked in praise of the volunteers that they were a force which if he ever got into trouble he would like to have behind him. He acknowledged the warmth of his reception everywhere in Uster, which he attributed not to any qualities of his own, but to their devotion to the cause. The greater the reception the greater he knew was their love and enthusiasm for the cause which he represented, and which was so dear to his heart. (Cheers.) I would indeed look upon a man as a very poor and very hypocritical friend who merely cheered me when I came here and was not prepared to follow me if we got into difficulty and danger. It is no use pretending that everything is going to be smooth in the way before us. We are now upon the eve of great difficulties. We will very soon, I fear, be up against the Government. I am not a bit afraid of that, and I want you not to be a bit afraid of it, and I will tell you why. You and I would be ashamed to do any mean, contemptible, or criminal act; you and I would be ashamed to get into collision with the Government over anything which was a disgrace against law or morality; but what we are not ashamed of, and what we are proud of, is that if the law likes to get into collision with us it is only because we are maintaining, and are determined to maintain, the connection with Great Britain, under which we were born, and which we believe involves our civil and religious liberty. And if there is any disgrace in collision with the law or forces of the Crown, it lies with those who boast that they do not hesitate even to go the length of betraying us. Theirs is the disgrace and ours is the glory. We are the men who are maintaining the Constitution; they are the sedition-mongers; and we will have nothing to do with sedition. (Cheers.) All I say to you now is under heaven be prepared for every emergency. We will do our best for you. We trust you; we ask you to trust us; and I believe that with that mutual confidence that will exist between us, there is no power we know of which can drive us out from our position in the great Empire to which we are proud to belong. (Cheers.)

There was a striking scene when the President of the Holywood Unionist Club put it to the volunteers whether they were all prepared to follow Sir Edward Carson, and with a united voice they gave a vehement response

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Colonel Bingley, General Staff, Army Headquarters, is granted leave out of India for 4 months 11 days from 10th September.

Lieutenant Colonel Wiseley, 17th Cavalry, is appointed 2nd in command of that regiment.

Captain Mcculloch, 7th Dragoon Guards, has been selected for appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Secunderabad Division, in October next.

Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Begsie, 8th Rajputs, is permitted to retire from 1st September 1913.

Captain R. F. C. Talbot, I. M. S., is permitted to retire from 24th July 1913.

Lieutenant Duke, Cheshire Regiment, has been selected for appointment to No. 34, Signal Company

The following officers have been ordered Home to the Gunnery Staff course in September next:—Captain Furse, V. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Captain Reichwald "X" Battery R. H. A., Captain Duthie, "A" Battery, R.H.A. Capt. Phillips, No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Normand, No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery and Lieutenant Davies, No. 51 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

25th Mountain Battery, Abbotabad following movements in connection with the Chitral Reliefs to be carried out during 1913:—

Relieving Troops:—One section 25th Mountain Battery, abbotabad to Killa Drosh; One section No. 11 Company 2nd Queen Victoria's own sappears and miners Rawalpindi to Kila Drosh; 2nd Battalion 1st King Georges own Gurkha Rifles Dharamsala to Kila Drosh.

Relieved Troops; One section 23rd (Peshawar) Mountain Battery (Frontier Force) Kila Drosh to Nowshera; One section No. 4 Company 1st King Georges own sappers and Miners Kila Drosh to Rawalpindi; 2nd Battalion 6th Gurkha Rifles Kila Drosh to Abbottabad.

Escorting Troops; 69th Punjabis (a) Malakand to Mirkhani; Sections "A" and "6" No. 106 Indian Field Ambulance (b) Peshawar to Mirkani.

Themporary distribution of troops during the period of Relief—19th Punjabis one Company, Chakdara to Malkand; four Companies, Daragai to Malakand; Guides Infantry two Companies, Mardon to Dargai.

Major F. J. Whelan, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary), 6th (Poona) Division.

Captain A. S. Cane, R.A.M.C., has been appointed a specialist in dermatology 6th Poona) Division with effect from the 17th July 1913.

The Government of India have decided that Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department (with the exception of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Serving with Indian Cavalry Regiments who will take their own ponies on field service and receive the horse allowance at present admissible shall when ordered on field service be supplied with riding ponies at the expense of the State and that the animals will be fed by Government.

CALCUTTA POOR STUDENTS' FUND.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' GIFTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 7.

The Hon. Mr. Deva Prasad Sarvadhakary, who has been on a visit to Simla in connection with certain questions relating to schools is leaving for Calcutta to-morrow. Both the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge have shown considerable interest in the Poor Students' Fund recently started in Calcutta. Her Excellency granted an interview to Mr. Sarvadhikary and gave him a thousand rupees for the fund. This is in addition to the thousand rupees already handed to Mr. Sarvadhikary by His Excellency the Viceroy. The gift has been most thankfully acknowledged by the Secretary of the University Institute who sent a special telegram to Mr. Sarvadhikary who has forwarded the telegram to Their Excellencies.

VICEROY AND BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, August 7.

At a largely attended special meeting this morning, the station Municipal Commissioners adopted an address to be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy during his forthcoming visit.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

TRAMWAY SHAREHOLDERS AS MEMBERS.

MR. BAPTISTA'S PROPOSITION REJECTED.

METHOD OF ROAD MAINTENANCE.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. Tod, being in the chair.

The meeting resumed the debate on Mr. Baptista's proposition requesting the President to move Government to amend the Municipal act so as to disqualify a shareholder of the Bombay Tramway Company from being a member of the Corporation.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna, who stated the debate yesterday, stated that he was not a shareholder of the Company but he was more than surprised to find this motion standing in the name of so acute a lawyer as Mr. Baptista. Assuming that half the number of the members of this body held shares, that would not be so many as to influence the voting. The capital of the Tramway Company was subscribed into twelve hunderd thousand shares and if the members held among them shares of about three lakhs it would be a very small proposition.

Mr. Baptista: One member alone holds shares of fifteen lakhs.

Mr. Sethna: Yes, but that is one man.

Continuing, Mr. Sethna said he opposed the motion because first of all it cast personal reflections on the members and secondly it would be impracticable in its working. He could not see why a special case was made out for the Tramway Company, when they also had large contracts with other companies shch as the Gas Company. He fully endorsed all that had been said by Mr. Baptista and Sir Pherozeshah about Sir Ibrahim and Sir Sassoon David, who discharged their duties very faithfully and said if Mr. Baptista amended his motion to the effect that in future memoers should cease to be on the consultative board of the Tramway Company that motion would find favour with the Corporation. He opposed the present motion.

Dr. Jehangir also spoke against the proposition and said his mind was never influenced though he had been a shareholder.

REFLECTION ON LAWYERS.

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia said he was sorry he could not appreciate this motion, brought by their well meaning and very enthusiastic member as he (the speaker) thought the latter had made a mistake. They talked of a monopoly but what was it with a very severe agreement, namely, of carrying a person from Colaba to Parel for an anna.

He remarked that recently he had read a telegraphic report that lawyers in India were called successors of Thugs and that was taken so seriously by the pleaders in Calcutta that they had held a public meeting to protest against it. This proposition was now brought against the business men by a lawyer, whose motives he did not, however, doubt. He said if the proposition was carried, the result would be disastrous. He asked Mr. Baptista to withdraw his proposition.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the debate had proceeded on two assumptions. The first was that the Company wanted to mape a profit by working against the interests of the city and the second was that the questions affecting the Tramway Company coming up before the Corporation were of such a nature that members holding shares in that company could not be expected to do their duties to their constituencies. He believed that both these assumptions were incorrect. The Tramway Company must be well aware that their best interests would be served by serving the best interests of the public. With regard to the second assumption he said the questions coming up before them were not very important but were of details. He opposed this motion because he did not believe in this milk and water morals.

LAWYERS: MAKERS OF PUBLIC LIFE.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Pabani said when he first read the proposition he thought it would be very hard on a member who held a large number of shares but after he had listened to the debate, he found that the proposition had not so startling an effect as he had imagined. Dr. Sukhia had said that members would transfer their shares to their relatives if this proposition were passed but the speaker thought that Dr. Sukhia should have given better credit to the members.

Speaking on the merits, Mr. Pabani asked why had they excluded the licensed surveyors? Were they as a class dishonest? No but on principle they should say that those who had an interest in a concern that enjoyed their patronage should be disqualified.

Regarding Mr. Jamshedji Wadia's remarks, Mr. Pabani said that the remarks about lawyers were unwarranted and he would reiterate that it was the lawyers who established public life in India.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said they were nowadays becoming a debating society by discussing such purely academical questions and he hoped this was the last time such a proposition was brought.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the principle of this motion was very healthy and sound. He thought at a certain time they must go into self-retrospection because that did great good. If after this debate, members became more chastened, the object of this proposition would be well served.

Mr. Baptista, in reply, said he was much surprised at the opposition to his motion and the more so when he perceived that no one who spoke against the motion had anything to urge against the principle embodied in the proposition, namely, that it was not right to place a man in a position in which his private interests might conflict with his public duties. To Mr. Mody, Mr. Baptista replied by saying that even the High Court Judges did not hear cases of companies in which they were interested as shareholders. He asked the Corporation to pass his proposition on principle.

On being put to the vote, the proposition was lost by 14 votes against 24.

A poll was then demanded and the President declared that 17 had voted in favour of the proposition and 22 against it. The proposition was, therefore, lost.

THE POLL.

The following members voted in favour of Mr. Baptista's proposition when the poll was taken:—

Mr. Joseph Baptista; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Mr. H. D. Nanavati; Mr. H. A. Lalji; Mr. D. M. Inglis; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Dr. M. C. Javle; Dr. E. Moses; Mr. Manmohandass Ramji; Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; Dr. P. H. Meisheri; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Pabani; Mr. R. B. Mantri; Dr. S. S. Batliwalla; Mr. Sharif Devji Kanji and Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar.

The following voted against the proposition:—Mr. Cawasji Jehangir; Dr. Dinshaw; B. Master; Mr. Donald Fraser; Mr. M. M. Gubbay; Mr. Gulam Hussain Currimbhoy; Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. J. A. Wadya; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. Jehangir Dossabhai Framji; Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Mr. J. P. Orr; Mr. P. C. Sethna; Mr. R. S. Navalkar; Dr. R. T. Nariman; Mr. E. L. Sale; Mr. S. K. Barodawalla; Mr. F. H. Simkin; Dr. T. B. Nariman and Mr. A. H. Whyte.

METHOD OF ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved "That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation resolution, dated the 1st March 1909, adopting their Committee's suggestion for a systematic method of road maintenance, and he be requested to state whether a statement has been drawn up and maintained, as suggested by the Committee embodying particulars concerning the roads to be repaired from time to time. (2) Whether whilst excavating the roads, the different departments of the Municipality, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and the Bombay Gas and Telephone Companies, are consulted as to the works they contemplate carrying out in the same roads. (3) Whether any effort is made to co-ordinate the works of the various departments so as to obviate, as far as possible, the necessity of separately digging up the roads for the purposes of each department, and, if so, to state whether the system has been working satisfactorily."

Mr. H. A. Lalji seconded the proposition which was carried.

The meeting was then adjourned.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week ending 5th August the rainfall throughout the Presidency was good, but was excessive in some places in Sind and Gujarat where a break is needed. In Ratnagiri and parts of the Karnatak more rain is still required. Sowing was in progress, but was retarded owing to excessive rain in parts of the Panch Mahals, Broach and Rewa Kantha. Transplantation continues in some places. Standing crops were slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah by insects in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar and by excessive rain in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, the Panch Mahals and Broach and were in good condition elsewhere. The supply of fodder and water was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains though high are fluctuating. The quantities of food-grains though high are fluctuating. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	12 to 39
Gujarat	14 to 32
Konkan	25 to 36
Deccan	15 to 48
Karnatak	31 to 44

The conditions in the Ahmednagar District are generally improving. Six kitchens and eleven poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are genrally in fair condition. One cattle camp is still open. The demand for *takavi* for purchase of bullocks continues. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 2nd August were 17,478 in Ahmednagar and 431 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

TRAVANCORE MURDER TRIAL.

SWINNY SUBJECT TO FITS.

[Associated Press.]

KOTTAYAM, August 7.

The hearing of the case in which P. W. Swinny and Mrs. Stephens stand charged with conjointly committing the murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens, a European dentist, when he was asleep, will commence at Vaikom to-morrow before the Divisional Magistrate of Kottayam. The accused have been ordered to be taken thither.

Mr. Thomas Vurghese, Government Vakil, who conducts the prosecution with Mr. Stephens, Barrister-at-Law, of Coimbatore and Mr. Chakko, Barrister-at-Law of Ernakulam have already reached the place. The Magistrate and defence vakils are also proceeding thither.

The Medical Officer of Kottayam, under whose observation the first accused had been kept, is of opinion that the accused is subject to fits.

Swinny's servant Varieth referred to in the first charge sheet as proposed to be made the third accused will not be charged and has been released on bail by the police owing to want of sufficient evidence against him, and made a witness for prosecution.

A supplementary charge sheet charges Swinny and Mrs. Stephens under sections 301 (murder) and 104 (abetment) of the Travancore Penal Code and gives a lengthy report of the case. Twelve additional witnesses includiing the District Magistrate of Kottayam Mr. Iyappan Pillai, the Commissioner of Police and Mr. F. S. George, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Gallyot, are cited in addition to those already mentioned, Material objects consisting of the deceased's bedding, gun with cords attached, keys handkerchiefs, a gun box, cartridges, rings and records, the second accused's diary for 1913, Mr. Stephen's notes and Swinny's letter in his own hand, dated 8th June, are produced.

RAILWAY STRIKE SEQUEL.

HOUSE BREAKING CHARGE AGAINST D. T. S.

[Associated Press.]

CUDAPPA, August 7.

Mr. Byrant, first-class Magistrate, resumed the hearing yesterday of the case in which Margam Iyer, Assistant Station-Master at Settigunta, on the M. and S. M. Railway charged Mr. V. G. Mercer, District Traffic Superintendent, with assault.

Mr. L. H. Bewes of Messrs. Short Bewes and Co. and Mr. K. A. Shama Rao, High Court Vakil, Madras, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and Mr. E. R. Osborne, instructed by Mr. Sell of Messrs. King and Partridge defended the accused.

In this case, the allegation against Mercer was that he together with an Inspector and four constables went to the house of the complainant at night when the latter was asleep in bed and burst open the doors and assaulted the complainant and handed him over to the police.

Six witnesses including the complainant were examined at the hearing on previous days.

On resumption of the case yesterday the Medical Officer of the Railway was examined for the prosecution and the Magistrate after hearing the arguments of Counsel framed a charge against Mercer for house breaking by night and hurt.

MYSORE RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

PROPOSED LINKING WITH WEST COAST SECTION.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, Aug. 7.

The Bangalore-Hosur line of railway on a 2 feet 6 inches gauge has been sanctioned by the Mysore Government as a State line, and now only awaits the final approval of the Government of India.

The construction of the Mysore-Holenarsipur-Hassan project will also be commenced from the State funds immediately the Government of India's sanction is received.

The question of extending this line to Arsikere is still somewhat on the anvil, there being some little conflict of opinion as to whether a more northerly station on the Poona line may not be more advantageous.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN GWALIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 7.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior is giving special attention to the valuable archæological relics and treasures in his State and taking steps to create an Archæological Department in Gwalior for which His Highness has sought the advice and co-operation of the Director-General of Archæology in India. Already gratifying results has been obtained and excavations at Besnagar, the ancient Vidisa where a pillar was discovered few years ago bearing an inscription which records that it was set up by the Ambassador of Antialkidas the Greek King of the Punjab who was ruling in the middle of the 2nd century B. C. Near the pillar are the remnants of a stone railing which is the only specimen of its kind belonging to a Hindu monument and it will be interesting to see whether the site yields other remains of a unique character.

BANDRA COCAINE RAID.

ACCUSED PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

Yesterday before Rao Bahadur G. R. Dabholkhar, Resident Magistrate, Bandra, the hearing of the case was opened in which Excise Inspector MacLaughlen charged Hassan Mia, a Mahomedan with having 67,200 grains of cocaine concealed in his house without a permit.

Mr. P. V. Patel, pleader, defended the accused.

It appears that the authorities in Bombay, after searching investigation were at last apprised of the fact that cocaine traffic was being carried on to a large extent at a village called Navapada on the outskirts of Bandra. Excise Inspector Gonsalves was accordingly deputed to go through the matter.

The latter communicated at once with Inspector MacLaughlen of Salsette and the two met by appointment at Bandra station on July 29th to discuss the way in which they should proceed in the matter. The decision arrived at was to raid a certain house in Navapada. For this purpose they deemed it necessary to take the Police patel of Bandra along with them. The party then started for Navapada where on arrival, the accused's house was pointed out to them. It was then about 9 p.m., the doors of the house were alleged to have been open, the lamps were burning brightly, and cooked food was on a simmering fire. On entering a child who was sitting on a bed, got up and confronted them. On being questioned, the child said he was the son of Hassan Mia, and that his father had just gone out. A sepoy was then sent to summon the chief man of the village, whilst another was sent in search of the accused. A few minutes afterwards a Mahomedan came on the scene who said he was the brother of the accused. He said the accused had just left and that he would run and call him. During his absence the village chief arrived. The brother of the accused next came back to say that he could not find the accused. Another respectable villager having been sent for, a Punch consisting of four persons was formed and the men were all given to understand that the house of the accused was going to be searched for cocaine in their presence. Inspectors MacLaughlen and Gonsalves and the Punch then entered the house. In the course of the search a large teakwood box concealed right away under the bed was noticed, and on being opened was found to contain at the bottom, covered over with papers and clothing, six zinc tins full of packets of cocaine. A further and deeper search led to the discovery of another large quantity of loose cocaine tied up in a towel.

Scales and weights were then sent for and the entire quantity was weighed in the presence of the Punch and found to amount to 67,200 grains. A Punchnama was drawn up and signed by the Punch.

The Excise Inspectors remained at the accused's house till 11-30 p.m., but the accused did not turn up. A strict watch was ordered to be kept round the village. Next morning at 9 a.m. the accused was arrested.

After some evidence was recorded the accused's pleader requested His Worship for an adjournment as the accused was urgently required elsewhere.

The case stands adjourned till the 11th instant.

PROSCRIBED PAMPHLETS.

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" contained the following notification:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following leaflets to be forfeited to His Majesty, on the ground that the said leaflets contain words which are likely to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India:—

1. "Deshabhakta Viyoga Smriti Tarang" (*i.e.*, "Waves of the recollection of separation from patriots"), purporting to be published by "Rajayogi."
2. "Deshabhakta Madanlal Dhingra yacha Londonchya Police Courtantil Jabab" (*i.e.* "The statement of patriot Madanlal Dhingra in the London Police Court.")
3. "Amchya Deshabandhunan Amcha akhercha Nirop" (i.e., "Our last message to our fellow countrymen"), purporting to be signed by Anant Lakhsman Kanhere, Krishnaji Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande.
4. "Svatantrya Ank 2 ra"—"Mule Kutharah" (*i.e.*, "Svatantrya, issue No. 2"—"Axe at the root").
5. "Marathyanchi Himmat" (i.e., "The daring of Marathas.")
6. "Pad" i.e., "A song" (in praise of Anant Lakshman Kakshman Kanhere.)
7. "Yugantar—Sarkar vathanila Kasen Yeil?" (i.e., "Yugantar—How will the Government be brought round?").
8. Bombchi sopi kriti (i.e., "Easy process for manufacturing bombs").
9. "Nitroglycerine."
10. "Barachi Daru" (i.e., "Powder for explosion").
11. "Gun Cotton."

THE SATARA MUNICIPALITY.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st April 1914 the Satara Municipality shall consist of twenty-four councillors, inclusive of the President, of whom sixteen shall be elected and the remainder nominated, and that of the nominated councillors four may be salaried servants of Government.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SIR THARIA TOPAN'S WILL.

DISPOSAL OF UNCLAIMED LEGACIES.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor).

SALLEY MAHOMED JAFFERBHAI v. LADY JANBAI AND OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion dated the 4th August, 1913, on behalf of Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver, that he will move the Appeal Court for directions that the unclaimed legacies be treated as part of the residuary estate of the late Sir Tharia Topan Kt., and that the two sums of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 34,3.2-8-0 payable to charities in pursuance of clauses 12 and 15 of the will of the late Sir Tharia Topan, be paid without interest.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee appeared in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. Jardine appeared on behalf of the 1st defendant Lady Janbai.

The Hon. the Advocate General also appeared to claim the interest on Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 3[illegible],000 given to charity by the will of the late Sir Tharia Topan, Kt.

Mr. Bahadurjee submitted that in this matter directions were sought by the Receiver. There were two sums of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 34,312 lying with the Receiver which were given to charity by the late Sir Tharia Topan. The interest on these sums had amounted to nearly Rs. 18,0[illegible] or 19,000. He would like to have the Court's directions as to what should be done with the unclaimed legacies and with the interest on Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 34,000.

Mr. Jardine submitted that Sir Tharia Topan died in 1891. He left a will in which, among other things, a sum of Rs. 10,000 and the 3-5ths part of the sale proceeds of a particular house (viz, Rs. 34,000) were given to charity. There was a suit in 1893 by Saleh Mahomed Jafferbhai against Lady Janbai and others. Consent decree was taken in 1901, more than twelve years ago. He submitted that the Receiver should not keep the estate bound up in his hands.

Advocate-General:—I am interested in these legacies. come under the will.

Mr. Jardine continuing said that the Receiver had circulated accounts in 1905. His clients came with clean hands The decree was approved by Chamber Judge in that forms Rs. 34,312 was invested by the Receiver in Government Paper. Lady Janbai was entitled to Rs. 2-5ths of the sale proceeds of the house. The interest on Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 34,000, should not go to charity but should come to the residuary legatee.

Chief Justice:—I don't understand how you can resist the payment of interest on Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 34,000.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL AS LEGATEE.

The Advocate-General submitted that he was entitled to interest on Rs. 10,000 from one year after the testator's death. He was entitled to 3-5ths of the rent of the house. The motion was taken out in the wrong form. The Receiver took out notice in this form. He was entitled to interest on Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 34,000 at 3½ per cent. He was entitled to interest on the latter from the testator's death up to the sale of the house. Under the will Rs. 2,500 was treated as net rent. He was entitled to come in as a legatee.

The Chief Justice:—Who are the other residuaries?

Mr. Jardine:—Three sons and a widow. Lady Janbai had bought up the interest of one son.

The Chief Justice:—I think the Advocate-General could come in. We can order you to be a party on your undertaking to serve the notice of motion without unnecessary delay on the residuary legates.

The order of Their Lordships was that the notice of motion was to stand over for the Advocate-General being made a party and on his undertaking without unnecessary delay to serve the notice of motion on the residuary legatees stating that he will raise the question of interest to be paid to him on the legacies to which he was entitled under the will and decree.

Solicitors for the Receiver and the 1st defendant:—Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas.

Solicitors for the Advocate-General:—Messrs. Little and Co.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BURJORJI D. CONTRACTOR *(Appellant)* v. JAMSHED KHODARAM IRANI *(Respondent.)*

This was a petition to move absolute the rule for certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the petitioner to move that the rule be made absolute.

The petitioner is the plaintiff in the original suit No. 955 of 1911 wherein he prayed that the defendant may be ordered to transfer to him the property at Palghar by executing an Assignment of the Lease, dated 12th September 1898 in proper form, also to transfer the Elphinstone Road property and in the alternative he may be ordered to pay to him (plaintiff) the sum of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 40,000 as damages. The land at Palghar had been leased by the Secretary of State for India to the defendant's predecessor in title for 999 years. In 1911, the defendant agreed to sell the land to the plaintiff for Rs. 85,000. Mr. Justice Macleod decreed the plaintiff's claim and said that the plaintiff was entitled to specific performance of the contract.

An appeal was preferred from this decision of Mr. Justice Macleod by the defendant Burjorji D. Contractor. The appeal was heard before the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. Judgment was delivered on 17th February, 1913, whereby the decree of the lower Court was reversed and the plaintiff's suit was dismissed with costs throughout.

Mr. Kanga submitted that the property was worth Rs. 85,000 and the plaintiff, Jamshed Khodaram Irani had claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 40,000 in failure of specific performance. There were substantial questions of law involved in the suit.

Their Lordships granted the petitioner Jamshed Khodaram Irani, leave to appeal to the Privy Council and made the rule absolute.

Solicitors for the petitioner: Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

MURDER OF HIS UNCLE.

JAIN YOUTH TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. AWANA.

Awana Malapa Ambirgol (20), a Jain agriculturist, was tried on a charge of committing the murder of his uncle, by Mr. L. C. Crupp, Sessions Judge of Belgaum.

It appeared that the accused was living with his uncle. The deceased had lent some money to the accused for the marriage of his elder brother, on condition that until the money was returned he should work for the deceased's farm. The accused was not on good terms for some time with the deceased, and it was alleged that on account of that he murdered the deceased by throwing a huge stone over his head while he was sleeping in his threshing floor. The accused appeared before the Magistrate on March 1 and confessed that he had committed the murder.

MERE SCAPEGOAT.

The accused defended himself saying that he made a confession as he was pressed by the Police. He also gave out that the deceased's wife had some relations with a man named Lidhyapa and he was made merely a scapegoat.

The Sessions Judge, who tried the case with the help of a jury, held that the deceased was killed with a stone by the accused. The jury, however, held that there was no proof of his guilt and declared him not guilty.

The Sessions Judge did not agree with the jury and made a reference to the High Court. Considering the age of the accused the Sessions Judge would sentence the accused to transportation for life.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Mr. C. A. Rele and Mr. Bhadkenker appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Crown.

A NON-APPEALABLE ORDER.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

MAHOMED SALEH CASSAM v. GULAM MAHOMED BUNDAALI.)

Mahomed Saleh Cassam was the appellant and Gulam Mahomed Bundaali was the respondent in the above suit.

Mr. Moos appeared for the appellant.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the respondent.

Notice of motion was taken out at the instance of the appellant for an order to (1) dispense with the printing of paper-books, (2) to expedite the hearing of the appeal and fix it at the earliest date convenient, and (3) to adjourn the hearing of the suit till after the appeal was heard.

The suit was pending before the Court and Mr. Justice Davar as Chamber Judge had dismissed the Chamber Summons taken out by the appellant for the issuing of a commission and the inspection of books of account. Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Moos for the appellant declined to pass the order asked for on the ground that the order appealed against was not appealable under the Civil Procedure Code and was not a judgment under clause 15 of the Letters Patent Act because rights of parties were not affected. Costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the appellant: Messrs. Payne and Co.

Solicitors for the respondent: Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

SOBHAGCHAND VASANJI, A FIRM v. DAWOOD ABOO AND ANOTHER.

The hearing of this appeal was concluded to-day. The facts of the case were reported in our Wednesday's issue. The appeal was dismissed, the Chief Justice intimating that he would give the reasons for dismissing the appeal to-morrow.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SIX LAKHS ANILINE BUSINESS.

MINOR SON'S PARTITION SUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THAKERSEY LUKHMIDASS v. KHUNJI GOCULDAS AND OTHERS.

This was a Suit for partition of joint-family property brought by the plaintiff, a minor against his uncles, his grandmother and his uncle's Sons. The Estate was valued at over six lacs of rupees and consisted mainly of a valuable aniline-dye business owning monopoly contracts. All the parties were agreeable to a partition being carried out.

Two question only required determination. The first was whether the mother, who was the 9th defendant, was entitled to a share with the Sons on the partition. The second question was whether the plaintiff was entitled to ask the 1st defendant to account for his management of the joint-family property and have the sums spent for his personal use debited to the share of the first defendant.

Mr. Moos, with the Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. Wadia and Mr. Desai appeared for the 2nd, 5th, 6th and 10th defendants.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Munsiff appeared for the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th and 9th defendants.

Mr. Kanga said that it was settled law on this side of India that a Hindu mother was entitled to a share equal to that of her Sons on a partition. He cited the case of Damoder v. Uttaram in 17 Bom. in support of his contention. He also contended that in a Hindu Coparcenery each Coparcener could incur such expenditure as he found necessary and such expenditure could not be debited to his share on a partition. In the absence of allegations of fraud or gross neglect the joint-family property was to be taken to be the property actually existing at the date of the partition.

Mr Moos admitted that the mother would be entitled to a share. He submitted however on the authority of a case in 12 Cal. that the mother, if she claimed a share was bound to bring into hotchpot all the 'Stridhan' which she may have received from the husband or the husband's father. He said that the joint-family could not be debited with the extravagant expenditure of a particular Coparcener, which did not go to benefit the family and such expenditure must be debited to the share of the Coparcener. Mr. Moos also claimed mesne-profits for his client who had been kept out of the joint-family property for a period of 17 months.

His Lordship held that the mother was entitled to a share on partition equal to that of here Sons. The share in the joint-family property was therefore declared to be 1/6th. His Lordship also held that the plaintiffs was not entitled to such an account as he claimed; but the 1st defendant was to give an account of his management of the joint-family property since it came into his possession as if the plaintiff could detect on inspection any expenditure grossly prejudicial to the family the plaintiff could come to the Court for further directions. The 9th defendant who is the mother was ordered to bring into hotchpot her Stridhan ornaments. His Lordship ordered a reference to the Commissioner for ascertaining the estate of the joint-family at the date of the appointment of 1st defendant as Receiver. The Commissioner was first to, sell the family business and pay debts out of the proceeds.

Attorney for the Plaintiff Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, and Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira, and Divan.

SIX LAKHS ANILINE BUSINESS.

MINOR SON'S PARTITI N SUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THAKERSEY LUKHMIDAS v. KHIMJI GOCULDAS AND OTHERS.

This was a suit for partition of joint family property brought by the plaintiff against his uncles, his grandmother, and his uncles' sons. The estate was valued at over six lakhs of rupees and consisted mainly of a valuable aniline-dye business owing monopoly contracts. All the parties were agreeable to a partition being carried out.

Two questions only required determination. The first was whether the mother, who was the 9th defendant, was entitled to a share with the sons on the partition. The second question was whether the plaintiff was entitled to ask the first defendant to account for his management of the joint-family property and have the sums spent for his personal use debited to the share of the first defendant.

Mr. Moos, with the Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. Wadia and Mr. Desai appeared for the 2nd, 5th, 6th and 10th defendants.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Munsiff appeared for the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th and 9th defendants.

Mr. Kanga said that it was settled law on this side of India that a Hindu mother was entitled to a share equal to that of her sons on a partition. He cited the case of Damoder v. Uttaram in 17 Bom. in support of his contention. He also contended that in a Hindu coparcenery copercener could incur such expenditure as he found necessary and such expenditure could not b edebited to his share on a petition. In the absence of allegations of fraud or gross neglect the joint-family property was to be taken to be the property actually existing at the date of the partition.

Mr. Moos admitted that the mother would be entitled to a share. He submitted however on the authority of a case in 12 Cal. that the mother, if she claimed a share was bound to bring into hotchpot all the 'stridhan' which she may have received from the husband or the husband's father. He said that the joint-family could not be debited with the extravagant expenditure of a particular coparcener, which did not go to benefit the family and such expenditure must be debited to the share of the coparcener. Mr. Moos also claimed mesne-profits for his client who had been kept out of the joint-family property for a period of 17 months.

His Lordship held that the mother was entitled to a share on partition equal to that of her sons. The plaintiff's share in the joint-family property was therefore declared to be 1/6th. His Lordship also held that the plaintiff was not entitled to such an account as he claimed; but the first defendant was to give an account of his management of the joint-family property since it came into his possession and if the plaintiff could detect on inspection any expenditure grossly prejudicial to the family the plaintiff could come to the Court for further directions. The 9th defendant who is the mother was ordered to bring into hotchpot her stridhan ornaments. His Lordship ordered a reference to the Commissioner for ascertaining the estate of the joint-family at the date of the appointment of 1st defendant as Receiver. The Commissioner was first to see the family business and pay debts out of the proceeds.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Gordhanlal, and Messrs. Daftary, Perreira and Divan.

SUGAR MERCHANTS AT LAW.

DISPUTE OVER COMMISSION RATES

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

HAJI AJAM v. IBRAHIM MAHOMED BHAI.

In this suit the plaint states that the plaintiffs are sugar merchants in a large way. The plaintiffs employed the defendant as an agent to sell sugar in January 1912 on certain terms which were agreed upon orally. The terms were that the defendant was to receive a commission of one anna per every cwt. of sugar sold, that he was to get a bardan allowance of 3 lbs. on one bardan bag and of 5 lbs. on three bardan bags, that he was to have sample allowance of ½ a maund per 100 bags, and that he was to have a discount of 1 per cent. on the sale-proceeds. The plaintiffs delivered two consignments of sugar for sale to the defendants in January and February 1912. In the end of February the defendant furnished account sales to the plaintiffs in which he charged the plaintiffs higher rates for commission than those agreed upon and also claimed certain sums by way of allowances which were never agreed upon by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs immediately returned the account sales to the defendant, and pointed out the overcharge. The defendant thereupon confirmed the old terms and certain further terms as to interest were agreed upon between the plaintiffs and the defendant. The plaintiffs then delivered two more consignments of sugar to the defendant in March and April 1912. The defendant had made payments to the plaintiffs from time to time; but the defendant claimed to charge commission and other allowances to the plaintiffs at higher rates than those agreed upon. The plaintiffs claim a sum of over Rs. 12,000 with interest from the defendant, on the basis of the terms agreed upon.

The defendant in his written statement says that the terms agreed were not those alleged by the plaintiffs. He says that the plaintiffs agreed to pay him (a) 2½ per cent. commission on sale-proceeds, (b) ¼ per cent. brokerage, (c) 5 lbs. bardan allowance on each bag, (d) 1 per cent. discount on sale-proceeds, (e) ½ maund sample allowance per 100 bags, (f) cartage to godown and shop, (g) insurance charges. He says that a sum of Rs. 5,000 only is due to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Davar with Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jardine with the Advocate-General appeared for the defendant.

Evidence in the suit was heard during the day.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira and Divan.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Payne and Co.

SUIT ON A HUNDI.

AUTHORITY OF THE DRAWER DISPUTED.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

RUPRAM MADAN GOPAL v. YESHWANTRAO RAMCHANDRA AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Davar. The plaintiffs, who are the appellants, filed a summary suit on a hundi for Rs. 15,000. They alleged that on the 7th October 1897 one Ramchandra Jankiram drew a hundi for Rs. 15,000 on the plaintiffs in Bombay in favour of the Bank of Bombay. The plaintiffs having had no previous dealings with Ramchandra referred to one Ratanlal, of the firm of Maheshdas Isherdas, the second defendant, as security for the payment of the hundi amount and the second defendant requested the plaintiffs to accept the hundi and pay the amount. The plaintiffs accepted the same; and, on the hundi falling due on the 7th December 1907, they paid the amount to the Bank of Bombay. Ramchandra, the drawer, died after the filing of the suit and his son Yeshwantrao was substituted in his place as the first defendant. The plaintiff asked for a decree for Rs. 15,000 with interest and costs against the two defendants.

The second defendant did not put in his defence; but the original first defendant, Ramchandra, having obtained the leave of the Court, put in a written statement in which he disputed his liability to pay on the ground that he himself had not drawn the hundi in suit, nor had he authorized any one to do so on his behalf.

ALLEGED CUSTOM.

In a supplemental written statement he further contended that even if Govind Pandharinath, who had drawn the hundi had authority to do so on the first defendant's behalf, the said hundi, having the second defendant's firm's name written at the top as the 'nishani' on token, was a 'nishani' hundi and by custom attaching to such hundis the nishaniwalla alone was liable to the acceptor the moment the drawee accepted the said hundi, and that the drawer was discharged from all responsibility to the drawee on such acceptance.

At the hearing of the suit his Lordship decided to try first the issue whether Govind had authority to draw the hundi on behalf of the first defendant as a finding in the negative on that issue would make an inquiry on the question of custom with regard to nishani hundis unnecessary. After going into considerable amount of documentary and oral evidence his Lordship found that issue in the negative, and as a result the plaintiffs' suit, as against the first defendant, was dismissed with costs. From this decision of his Lordship the plaintiffs filed the present appeal.

Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Davar, appeared for the appellants.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. Desai, appeared for the respondent.

The appeal was being heard when the Court rose for the day.

Attorneys for the appellants: Messrs. Dastur and Co.

Attorneys for the respondent: Messrs. Dikshit and Purshotamrai.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1913.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

58-12—231-08—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Sobhagchand Vasanji, a firm v. Dawood Aboo and ors. Rustomji & Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

47-12-86-08—Dastur and Co. Kupram Madan Gopal a firm v. Yeshwantrao Ramchandra Jankeram Dikshit and P. Part heard.

64-12-991-11—Little and Co. Bai Rahimatthai and ors. v. Ida alias Haji Abdul Satar Solee Sabnis and Co.

75-12-673-11—Bhai K. and G. The Baroda Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. v. The Satya Narayen Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ld.

L. A. Reference.

63-12-3-12—Bick M. R. and Co. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (In Lign) v. The Government of Bombay Hiralal and Co. E. F. Nicholson.

1-13-603-12—Bick M. R. and Co. B. I. Zang v. Heptullabhai Ismailji Suragmal and Co.

3-13-319-12—In Person (a pauper) Ragaram Atmaram Joshi v. Poma Dolla and ors. Mota J. and M. Edg. G. W. and Co.

5-13-458-05—Hiralal and Co. (for a pau- Madn K. and hramtr htrehtmrn per) Nighbai widow v. Noorbai widow Madh K. and C.

7-13-902-12—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar v. Indoomal Memchand and ors. Sorajmal and Co.

8-13-204-12—Jeh. M. and S. (for a pauper) Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed v. Sooleman Joosub and ors. Sen B. and Co. Jeh. M. and S. Cap. and V.

9-13-929-11—Payne and Co. Manechand Furdoonji Shroff v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

10-13-1035-11—Payne and Co. Fardoonji Dhinjibhoy Shroff and ors. v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

78-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhagabhai Ollarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

6-13-684-12—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Botlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & C.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Kanchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-12-835-12—Dubash and Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Saysni v. Abdul Latif Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and C.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Manecklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Miralal & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. and S. Lullackchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P. and P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karesondas Madhowji K. and Ch.

23-13-857-12—Shroff D. and D. Bai Sonabai widow v. Bai Jaiji Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

25-13-1-12—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest K. K. and Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowanda M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

52-13—M. B. Chothia. Gustadji Jamsedji Bharucha v. Sadanand Ramcrishna and anr. Bick. M. R. & Co., Patell & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

438-12—Soonderdas & Co. Javerchand Thackersey v. Shamji Pragji Nasik. Little & Co.

952-12—Manecklal & Ty. Aishabibi widow & ors. v. Cassam Abboo. Tyabji D. & Co.

554-11—Surajmal Maganlal Shamji & Co. v. Shamji Pragji Thacker. Little & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's Report.

223-06—Payne & Co., The Advocate genl. of Bombay, v. Moosa Haji Hassam and ors. Baishanker K. & G. Part Heard.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's Report.

641-10—Tyabjee D. & Co., Motilal Tejmall a firm v. Kanayalal Ramcoover & anr. Motichand & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

222-13—Malvi H. M. & R. Purshotamdas Thakoridas & ors. v. Harakchand Maguiram, a firm. Hiralal & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

897-12—Manecklal and Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Paduval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & h. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Giridaridas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tayabjee D. & Co.

939-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally, Patell and Es. Man J. H. & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

716-12—D. J. Mantri, Shamsherkhan Inooskhan v. Sulleman Jusub and anr. Smetham B. & Co. Part heard.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Banadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co. Not to be called on till 14-8-13.

1230-12—Hiralal and Co. Rajaballi Kanji and ors. v. Bai Sonabai widow and ors. Jam R. and D. R. & Co.

829-12—Sabuo & G.—Goomansing Chainsing v. Pretheraj Jethanell a firm Shroff D. and D.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Goomansing Chainsing v. Prithiraj Jethmull a firm, Shroff D. & D.

1269-12—Khandirmdh & M. Choosilal Zelchand v. Bankatlal Kisson.

1143-12—Surajmal & Co. Vaga Vella & ors. v. Khimdas alias Bapoodas Laxmandas & ors. Amin & Desai S. A. Tyabji Mulji Kh. Th. For postponement.

470-11—Bhai K & G. Ramvalabh Harmubhai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai Sunderdas & Co. & anr. Crawford B. & Co.

1144-12—Ard. H. D. & Co. Mighraj Ganbux v. Premsukh Gopinath a firm Brek M. R. & Co.

1014-12—Tirajuai & Co. Sayed Nuru Sayed Hoosein Nalband & anr. v. Mariambai widow & anr. Jain R. & D.

297-12—Mulla & Mulla. Shri Krishna Priya Vahooji Jundoos v. Charandas Chaturbhey. Bhai K. & G.

425-12—Maty J. & M. Mahomed Dossa v. Khaja Abdulla Ruttomsey.

Aden Ct. Suit 148-12—Sunderdas & Co. Nusserwanji Muncherji Adenwalla & anr. v. Phirozsha Mancherji Adenwalla. Jeh. G. & B.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khunderao Nana Moroba Vasantrao Nane Naraba & ors. Daph. F. & D. Mulji Kh. & Th.

189-12—Manecklal & Ty. Ranchordas Harjiwan & anr. v. Aboo Bucker Abdul Rahiwan. Little & Co.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

FOR DISMISSAL.

668-13—Pandia & Co. Laxmidas Dayalji v. Vaghji Bhimji & anr. Mehta & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

936-12—Daph. F. & D. Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein a firm v. Ibrahim Mahomed Bhani Payne & Co.

1327-12—Dubash & P. Hoosseinally Dossabhai v. Kowarbai window.

791-12—Crawford F. & Co. Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co. a firm v. Ezra Abdulla & ors.

1069—12Dekshit & P. Kuberdas Nasingdas a firm v. Desaidhai Mandrabhai Amin & D.

975-11—Dhunjishaw B. Fatmabai a firm v. Tyaballi Mahomedalli & ors. Payne & Co. Jam R. & D. Menta & D. Dhunjishaw & B.

32-13—Jam R. & D. Amichand Hakmaji & Co. Mistry Mamlal Nanji Little & Co.

1260-12—Bhai K. & G. Keshavlal Lallobhai a firm v. Sheik Oosman Abdul Karim Mulji Kh. & Th.

1331-12—Mehta & D. for Ratilal Maganlal Chottalal v. Tribhowwandas Bukh R. & Co. a pauper & D.

24-13—Mirza M. & M. Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amin & anr. v. Abdul Kadir bin Gulam Mohedin Shaik Bheean Captain & V.

39-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jamnabai widow v. Monanji Jootha & ors. Balkrishna & J.

768-12—Beck M. R. & Co. Percey Claude Sawyer v. The Commercial Agency a firm. Ard. H. D. & Co.

1258-12—Little & Co. John Landors Slater v. Nagindas Jamnadas Sevaklal Bhai R. & Co.

1240-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. Goolbai widow & anr. v. Nowraji Khurseji Postwalla & anr. Sham M. & H.

398-11—Jehangir M. & S. Ramdas Gooliraj & ors. v. Soondirji Arjoon a firm, Sham M. & H.

1336-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Nagindas Bhagwandas v. Bachoo Harkissondas & ors. Mulji Th. & Th. Sham M. H.

1274-12—Ardeshir D & Co. Shivram Hari. v. Nawab Kamal Yarvam Bahadur Bickneil M. R. & Co.

1193-12 Vachha & Co. Naneckchand Govkarji v. Normadashanker Harjiwan & anr. Hiralal & Co. Vachha & Co.

REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT.

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 8 of the Amended Letters Patent of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rule restricting the authority and power of the Chief Justice of the said High Court to appoint clerks and other ministerial officers for the administration of Justice, that is to say—No person shall be appointed Registrar of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay (Appellate Side) unless he is a member of the Civil Service of India; provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the temporary appointment of any person to act as such Registrar during the absence on privilege, or other, leave for a period not exceeding three months, of the permanent incumbent.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

HEDJAZ NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY AGENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Campbell, Barrister, appeared on behalf of one Gulam Hussein Essaji and applied for process against Ebrahimji Mulla Jivanji and Essufally Alibhoy Jivanji on charges respectively of criminal breach of trust and with aiding and abetting.

The complainant in his information alleged that he was a shareholder of the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, while the first accused was a partner and the second accused, assistant manager of Messrs. A. M. Jeewanji and Company, who worked for Messrs. Essaji and A. M. Jeevanji and Company, the managing agents of the Bombay Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, who were, 'inter alia,' in 1910, owners of the steamers Fakira and Shah Ameer. The complainant further alleged that between February and December, 1910, the first accused had, by a series of frauds, induced the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company to pay Messrs. A. M. Jeevanji and Company certain bills considerably in excess of what was actually due to them. The firm of A. M. Jeevanji and Company had employed Messrs. Hill Son and Thomas to do all the Stevedoring and other work for the Fakira and the Shah Ameer, and when the latter firm presented their bills to A. M. Jeewanji and Company, they in turn presented the same bills for a higher amount and got them paid by the Bombay Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company. It was further alleged that the first accused thus with the assistance of the second accused induced the steamship company to pay Rs. 2,042 in excess of what was actually due by them.

His Worship ordered warrants to be issued against both the accused.

Mr. Campbell said the complainant did not wish to be vindictive. Hence he would not press for warrants but would leave the matter entirely in his Worship's hands.

The warrants were made bailable for Rs. 1,000 each.

GHARRI SMASH IN KHETWADI.

RESTIVE HORSE HURTS SHIGRAM IN GUTTER.

The horse attached to a shigram belonging to Mr. M. M. Bottlewalla became restive while the carriage was waiting in his compound and bolted knocking down the coachman. He went as far as Khetwadi from Girgaum Back Road and there the shigram was thrown into a gutter and completely smashed. The coachman escaped with slight injuries.

ANGLO-SAXONS AS LEADERS.

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR,

£20,000,000 GIFT TO FIGHT DISEASE.

Dr. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, was the chief guest on July 17, at a dinner given at the Hotel Cecil by the Anglo-Saxon Club to a number of Americans, says the "Morning Post." Earl Grey presided, and among those present were the Lord Mayor, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, Colonel Sir John S. Young, Sir John Cockburn, Alderman and Sheriff Bower, Mr. Moreton Frewen, Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., and Mr. F. Graham Lloyd.

Lord Grey, proposed the health of the American Ambassador.

The American Ambassador, in responding, said he was asked every day by kindly people whom he met how they were getting on in the United States, assimilating the endless peoples from all lands who came to their shores. It did not seem to make any difference how many millions of people came to their shores provided they came in good health and with enough money to be a guarantee of the seriousness of their economic purpose. These were all the conditions they at present imposed, and the people came by the million. A good many used to come from Ireland, but Great Britain seemed to be managing that country better of late years. (Laughter.) In all that admixture of races in the United States, how did it fare with the Anglo-Saxon? Some people had intimated to him that the United States did not know what race very much like the mixture their ancestors made, and it turned out a pretty good man. Were the Anglo-Saxons losing the prerogative of their race when they came to America—that particular prerogative of leadership?

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONALITY.

Put men of this Kingdom anywhere in the world, and they had a right to ask that they be leaders. This race of men first settled the United States, shaped its institutions, directed its energies according to their consciences against their own Motherland, themselves developed the great territory which they subdued, and yet to this day, no matter how many men come from how many lands, they still ruled and led it. He had no time—sight when that would not happen. He (Dr. Page) could show how they could prove it. For instance, every President of the United States had been of English or Scotch blood dominantly. They had one who bore a Dutch name, but he was no more a Dutchman than he (the speaker) was himself. And who was more typically American than Mr. Roosevelt? And with the exception of Mr. Roosevelt there was not a man from George Washington to Woodrow Wilson whose main strain of blood did not come from this Island. He (the speaker) had taken the names of 121 of the Mayors who held office in American cities last year, and, simply according to their names, they were of undoubted English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh descent, with the exception of 11 per cent., and they had to bear in mind that this occurred in a land where there were a very large number indeed of people from various other nationalities.

LEADERSHIP.

Therefore, the Anglo-Saxon race were dominating in leadership as far as the Presidents and Mayors were concerned. The same thing applied to the members of the previous House Representatives and of the Senate. Only 14 per cent. of those representative men from every part of the United States bore foreign names. That left 86 per cent. who came from the United Kingdom, or whose ancestors came from these islands. He had taken another test. He was glad to say that an enormous amount of the intellectual power and leadership of the United States had gone into educational work. The schoolmaster was master of the land in a great many regions of the United States. Looking over the names of 500 institutions of learning, including all their principal Universities and colleges and technical schools, and taking the names of their Presidents, out of those 500 men all bore names which showed plainly their Anglo-Saxon origin, except 11 per cent.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AND DESTINY.

The Anglo-Saxon, in the broad definition of the term, was quite as much a leader of men in the Great Republic as he was in the Great Kingdom. He once asked a very wise American what was the reason. He looked a very wise old man whose early years had been spent in theological study, and he said: "Because they believe in God and they know that He is in partnership with them." That was a very good answer, but he would broaden it somewhat. It was destiny. They could not help it if they would. They deserved no particular praise for it, except praise or blame for how well or how ill they led. It was a very fruitful field for study, and he thought that a thorough study, of this question would confirm the very superficial facts that he had been able to present to them. Anglo-Saxonship meant leadership, and if they looked at the actual leadership of the United States they would find that those who held it sprang from these islands. One great Englishman reproached the English people for having an unctuous rectitude. On the other side of the Atlantic they suffered from the same thing. There were certain directions in which they were deficient, both in the United States and in this Kingdom. To speak plainly the Boston Symphony Orchestra, they had persuaded themselves in their pride, was the best company of musicians in the world. But if they looked at the roll of the 120 men who pleased them by their musical performances nearly every one was a German. There was no American and no Englishman. If they went about Washington or New York and looked at the statues that everywhere defaced the landscape he thought they ought to be humbled. Anglo-Saxons needed some time for contemplation, and he would look upon it with resignation if they could get a little rest from organising and leading the world. In all the arts, except the greatest of all, the art of literature, they fell short of the peoples whose political organisation they had to form for them. A second subject he would put forward was, as to why it was that Northern people had been so successful in war and in administration as compared with people who lived in warmer climates. He thought that during the last decade they had discovered the reason. It was the reason of physical disease. In that strip of land between the 30th parallel north of the equator and the 30th parallel south, 65 per cent. of the human race lived. Everywhere in that area belting the earth there were intestinal parasites which made men anaemic, and he thought they might have to rewrite all their history to show that those physical diseases were probably the reason why the Northern people had always whipped the Southern people when they took to fighting, and have always beaten them in endurance. It was conceivable that the Southern peoples might be quite their equals when they made them well physically, and they had just discovered how that could be done.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION.

If they wished a lesson in humility let them consider the possibilities which lay in the future, which had been opened up by the results of the treatment of disease in places like, say, Panama. The United States had paid great attention to the building up of the people of Porto Rico, with the result that their industrial efficiency had in seven years been increased by more than 60 per cent. in actual measurement. In the Southern States of the United States, which lay within the infected area, there were two millions of people who were victims to that disease, and through the beneficence of one of their rich men the local government had been so organised that half a million of them had been cured. That same gentlemen had given $100,000,000, the income of which for some time he wished spent in an international health work all round the world so that the anaemia which had made India what it was might conceivably be cured—and they would have another man to deal with there when it was cured—and China and Japan and the South American States and the West Indies and the Philippines would have not the anaemic man, but would have the healthy man. Then the Anglo-Saxon race would not find the leadership of the world so easy. This International Health Commission had divided up all the tropical world according to the Governments dominating it, the English Colonies, the Dutch Colonies, the Spanish Colonies, the Independent States, and was now starting out with an annual income of five million dollars a year to attack disease with the help of the Governments that dominated the various countries. (Cheers.)

WOMEN'S "UNDRESS."

NO RETURN TO BONDAGE.

"The Times" correspondent, whose criticism of the disappearing clothes fashion has raised so much discussion, is not aware that advanced dressmakers are trying to rescue their clients from this vogue for thin apparel, says the "Daily Mail." But as yet they are making very little headway.

Though the "nice" Englishwoman will have absolutely nothing to do with the immodestly filmy frock, the exaggerated lowcut corsage worn in the daytime, or the skirt slit to the knee, she has nothing but appreciation for the principle of the fashions of today. Never again, surely, will woman consent to drag along the weighty petticoats and frocks that impeded the progress and wearied the limbs of the mid-Victorian and which induced her to lead a sedentary life and encouraged ailments born of inertia and laziness. Nor will woman abandon the low-neck corsage so long as it is becoming. It not only feels free, but it beauties the contour of the neck, prevents headaches that come from sore throat and colds by a gradual process of hardening. Nor will woman go back to the bondage of the long dust and germ gathering frock for walking.

Copaiba and santal are out of date. Take Methyloids, the latest and most certain cure. They relieve pain, check the discharge and give visible results in 3 hours.

RUSSIAN'S ARREST AT ALEXANDRIA.

LORD KITCHENER'S STATEMENT.

A despatch from Viscount Kitchener respecting the arrest of Alexander Adamovitch *alias* Sergius Pesotschewsky, at Alexandria, on May 8, was published as a White Paper in mail week. According to Lord Kitchener's version of the affair, the man was denounced by the captain of a Russian ship to the Russian Consul as Adamovitch, a well-known revolutionary, who had instigated the strikes among the crews at Odessa. After communication with the Russian Government the Consul applied verbally to the Governor of Alexandria for Adamovitch's arrest, when a perquisition was made in his house with the assistance of the German Consul, as Adamovitch was in the possession of a German passport under the name of Alexander Kornelson, says the "Morning Post." The German Consulate, Lord Kitchener explains, does not recognise Adamovitch as a German subject. Adamovitch was accused of being a Russian revolutionary who last year led the revolutionary movement of the crews of the merchant vessels at Odessa, and put himself at the head of their strike. A search which was made after the arrest showed that Adamovitch had been in the habit of boarding all **Russian** ships arriving a Alexandria for the purpose of carrying on revolutionary propaganda among the crews.

Lord Kitchener quotes the principal articles of the Capitulations reserving to foreign representatives jurisdiction over their own subjects, and remarks that while no actual mention is made in the Capitulations of any obligation on the part of the local police to arrest a foreign subject at the request of his Consul, and to deliver him over, writers on the Capitulations appear to take this obligation for granted. One of the best-known authorities, G. P. du Rausas, deals specifically with the point, it is stated, and lays down that the obligation exists. There is no doubt, Lord Kitchener says, that this view is shared by all the Powers and by their representatives in Egypt. In Lord Kitchener's view it is evident that the only practical method of carrying into effect the principles of the Capitulations and of assuring to foreign Powers the enjoyment of their rights and privileges under them is for the Egyptian police to co-operate with consular authorities in making arrests. This course was at once adopted, and has been consecrated by long usage. The course followed now and for as long as there is any record is, he says, the following: The foreign Consul calls upon the local police to assist him in arresting one of his own nationals. The Consul may incarcerate the prisoner in his own consular prison, but few, if any, of the consuls now posses one. The Consul usually proceeds at once to deliver the prisoner over to the local prisons department. He may try the prisoner before his own consular court, and may punish or expel him, or he may deport him to be tried before some court in his own country. The last course, the despatch explains, is usually followed in regard to graver crimes by all countries, excepting Greece, which has an assize court in Egypt. But a person incarcerated at the request of his consul in an Egyptian prison may also be detained there indefinitely without trial and without the Egyptian Government having any say in the matter, the consul being only amenable to his own laws on the subject.

MAMMOTH HOTEL.

£1,250,000 BUILDING AT HYDE PARK CORNER.

London is to have the finest and the largest hotel in the world. It is to be erected at Hyde Park Corner on the site now occupied by St. George's Hospital, and will be ready for opening in about four years' time. The total cost will be little short of a million and a quarter.

The project has been in the air for some years, but it has only now been made definitely possible by the decision of the Westminster and St. George's Hospitals governors to combine those institutions, to sell the sites upon which they stand, and to build a joint hospital in South London, probably near Wands-worth-bridge. Certain formalities, such as an arrangement with the Duke of Westminster for his rights of pre-emption over a certain portion of the site, have to be concluded, but it is understood that the scheme is virtually cut and dried.

The site, which comprises the land upon which the hospital now stands, together with the houses Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, Knights-bridge—rather more than an acre and-a-half—is to be sold for £460,000. The names of the purchaser and the proprietor of the new hotel are being kept secret for the present. It is proposed to spend about three-quarters of a million upon the building, and it should be ready for occupation in two years from the date on which they take over the site.

An arrangement has been made whereby the hospital will not be disturbed for two years from this date, in order that they may have ample time to erect their new institution at Wandsworth and enter into possession. The present buildings at Hyde Park Corner will then be demolished, and the work erecting the hotel begun immediately.

One of those connected with the enterprise states that the new hotel would be larger than any other in London, and the aim is to make it the finest caravanserai in the world.

GREAT BRITAIN: COLONIAL PARTNER OR ALLY?

In the July number of the "Fortnightly Review," Archibald Hurd discusses the question of the relations between the Mother Country and the Dominions—whether, as he puts it, they are to be partners or allies, and if partners, is Britain to be an "active" or "sleeping" partner? It is a mournful and pessimistic article, and a good part of it brings up the old plea that unless we give trade preference to the colonies we shall lose them. His theory, says the "Review of Reviews," is that the colonies do not care about providing warships to secure Britain, but that—

So far as can be judged from speeches delivered by Mr. Allen and other Dominion Ministers, the aim is to secure the co-operation of New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and eventully South Africa, in the elaboration of a force definitely tied to the Pacific—an anti-Asiatic Fleet. The hope is that New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa, following the Commonwealth's example, will each provide what is called a fleet unit, consisting of one, or possibly two Dreadnoughts in association with a few cruisers and half a dozen or more destroyers. Each of these units would be built, equipped, maintained, and manned by the individual Dominion, and would be under its sole control.

The consequence of this would probably be that they may throw over the Admiralty at any time when they have gained sufficient naval knowledge, and organise this navy for their own use—that is to say, for use in Asiatic waters alone:—

"We are witnessing the development of an empire, aggressive in policy and dangerously weak in all the elements of defence, within the greater empire, and if under existing conditions the inner empre makes its own defensive arrangements for the patrol of a specific ocean, in definite denial of the homogements of the seas and of the ubiquity of the British naval force which moves upon those seas, then we may be sure that in years to come the naval military power of the States constituting his inner empire will be tied to the Pacific, and will be unavailable for the whole world defence of the British Empire. In these circumstances, every tendency of policy will be in the direction of the substitution of a British Alliance, indefinite in its terms, for a British partnership; and an alliance may be terminated at any moment. If the principle that "defence, like charity, begins at home" is preached and practised in the Donions, it can be no long time before it is preached and practised in the Mother Country. This way lies disruption.

This claim for a definite alliance is surely unnecessary, and shows the distrust in our colonies which is an unfortunate feature of the propaganda for Imperial Perference.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE ON IMPERIALISM.

Viscount Hardinge, speaking at the annual garden fete in connection with the Wimbledom Habitation of the Primrose League, held in mail week at Ricards Lodge, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Mortimer, said Imperialism was the chief principle of the Primrose League and also of their member, Mr. Henry Chaplin. At the last General Election he had a very fine opportunity of judging the feeling of the people in the different parts of the country, and he found that while they cared nothing about Home Rule or Welsh Disestablishment they were most keenly interested in the questions of Tariff Reform and Imperialism, and he believed that if the Home Rule Bill were put to the decision of the people there would be an overwhelming majority against it. The opponents of Imperialism said that the idea which underlay the question of Empire sounded very big and grand, but it was purely sentiment. He liked the sentimental side if it was going to join our brothers across the seas with those at home. But if they looked on it from the business point of view it was exactly the same. Foreigners had twitted Englishmen with being a nation of shop-keepers.

"PREFERENCE TO COLONIES."

He did not quarrel with the description, but we ought to be worthy of it and be a nation of capable shopkeepers, and conduct our business on business lines. He did not think that could be said of the present-day methods, for they had only to look at the question of emigration to prove that if there was so much prosperity at home people would not be likely to go abroad in such numbers. (Cheers.) The foreigner was reaping the benefit of the trade boom, and in our own labour market there was great unrest, while at the same time the prices of all our household commodities were going up. Preference would give our Colonies the lead over strangers. We should then be a people capable of supplying ourselves with practically all we wanted; food would be cheaper, because the price of food-stuffs did not depend on Preference, but on the law of demand and supply; and by giving Preference to our Colonies we should be a nation feeding ourselves, defending ourselves, and defying the whole world. (Applause.)

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AN IMPERIAL ARMY.

COLONEL SEELY ON OVERSEAS FORCES.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Teck presided in mail week at the annual dinner of King Edward's Horse, held at the Criterion Restaurant, says the "Morning Post." The object of the organisation is to maintain a regiment in the United Kingdom wherein officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the several Overseas Dominions, military forces may, whilst visiting the United Kingdom for a short period, be attached for drill and training—or should their stay be a prolonged one, join the regiment—be trained and given the opportunity of qualifying for promotion in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks as if they were undergoing their training in any of the Overseas Dominions.

The Chairman proposed the toast of "The Overseas Dominions," which was responded to by Sir George Reid, who said that this Empire was always on the brink of disaster, but he saw no anxiety on the face of Colonel Seely, and he thought that was because in the War Office at last we had a soldier there. We had to think of peace, but we must have the strength and power to compel others to keep the peace. It was said that this Empire must go as the Roman and other Empires had gone, but those Empires were childless and the British Empire was not. (Loud cheers.)

THE GREAT IDEAL.

The Chairman proposed the toast of "The Guests," and

Colonel Seely, in responding, said he would do all in his power to make the regiment as efficient as possible. It formed the germ of the great idea for which they had to work, and that idea was one Imperial Army. (Loud cheers.) There must be diversities of conditions and training as there were diversities of climate, but the ideal they should seek for was one Imperial Army for the purpose of safeguarding the great Dominions of the King. And was it not fitting that it should be named after the King, who was the greatest friend of peace that this generation had known and that his son should have honoured the regiment by being its colonel-in-chief? (Cheers.) There were the germs of a great idea of the future, and he had no doubt that, as time went on, that thing which they had begun would spread beyond the limits they now saw. All parts of the Empire had made up their mind to bear their share in its defence. He was asked to see to it that the ideal should be attained, and that there should be one man one horse. It was very necessary that they should make sure that the horse supply for military purposes was sufficient, and he could promise them more than two horses for each man when the time arrived. (Cheers.) They had to put the matter on a business-like footing in order to secure that when they had a fine regiment like theirs they should have good horses to ride. The regiment was peculiarly fortunate in that it represented the great Dominions and the Crown Colonies gathered together at the heart of the Empire, and determined to show loyalty to the great Imperial idea of the King who reigned over it all. It was his great desire that the Auxiliary Forces of the Crown should work in close co-operation with the Regular Army. (Cheers.)

JOHN BULL, COMPOSER.

In the palmy days of the Shakespearean era most of our musicians were mainly choral writers, but John Bull and one or two others were almost wholly composers of instrumental music, points out Mr. H. O. Anderson in the "Musical Times" for June.

John Bull's extant choral works are only nine in number. Forty-four of his instrumental pieces are preserved in the Fitz William Virginal Book, seven in "Parthenia," and others in Cosyn's Virginal Book. Bull, who came of a Somersetshire family, was born in 1562. He was educated in Queen Elizabeth's Chapel, in 1582 he became organist of Hereford Cathedral in 1585 he was admitted a member of the Chapel Royal, and afterwards became organist of the Chapel. When, in 1596, he was appointed, on Queen Elizabeth's nomination, first Gresham Professor of Music, a special dispensation permitted him to give his lectures in English, as he was not a Latin scholar. Some mystery clings about his later life. He left this country and went to Brussels as an organist. Later, he became organist at Antwerp Cathedral, and died and was burried in Antwerp in 1628. He was acknowledged as *faciie princeps* among players on the organ and harsichord in his day, and as a composer he occupied a very high position.

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IN A LIVING TOMB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY

The Chinese papers just to hand publish an extraordinary story of the discovery near Hongkong in a living tomb of a Chinaman who said he was "placed there by the devil," says a contemporary. He was extricated after much difficulty.

The discovery was made by some grass cutters on the hillside. They were mystified and alarmed to hear the sound of a man's voice ascending from a pile of granite boulders, and after making sure that they were not dreaming, hastened to the Bay View Police Station to report this remarkable occurrence.

European police were soon on the spot, and being less prone to believe in the supernatural, made a closer inspection. They heard the man's voice, and saw his legs and arms through fissures in the rock. They also observed that he was in a reclining position, and that it was impossible for him to rise. Investigation proved that he was in a low rock-bound cavity, and although search was made throughout the day no exit could be found, the widest opening in the rock being of a width of not more than six inches.

The entombed man was found to be a Northern Chinese of middle age and medium build. It was sometime before anyone could be found who spoke his dialect, but an interpreter was eventually forthcoming and questioned him as to how he got into his uneviable prison. the victing however, was uncommunicative. To all inquiries he invariable answered "The devil put me here." Beyond this remark he was dumb. With the fatalistic tendency of his race, however, he appeared resigned and satisfied. In fact, he seemed to be quite cheerful for a man who might be regarded as in a living tomb, for not even the engineers of the Public Works Department were able to discover a way to release him.

How long the man had been there is not known, and unless he speaks, how he got there will probably never be known. When found he was not hungry, as was indicated by his returning biscuits which were thrown to him, and remarking that "the devil was feeding him." Thirst would not trouble him, as a small stream of water trickled down near his head. Seeing that he is in a reclining position, and cannot move more than his arms and legs, it is possible that he has been discovered and fed by a countryman, but on this head the inquiries of the police have been fruitless.

The story became widely known and hundreds of people, both Chinese and foreign, visited the scene. All came away puzzled and wondering. Europeans admitted that they had never read of anything, stranger in the realm of romance, and quite a number of Chinese expressed the opinion that the unfortunate man had been placed in this more hopeless than Chillon prison by the fan kwei, (foreign devil.)

THE RESCUE.

Contrary to expectations it was possible to rescue the man without resource to blasting. That his position was a critical one, and his prospect of being released practically hopeless, is an admitted official fact, and it is to chance more than anything else that he owes his salvation. For many hours of the day the fiire men and police attempted to remove part of the boulder under which he was pinned, by chisels and crowbars, but their efforts were resisted by the extremely hard nature of the rock. The artillerymen succeeded them, and continued the rescue work until midnight, when, toilworn and weary, they were marched back to barracks, having accomplished practically nothing.

A number of Chinese quarrymen were brought over to engage on the task of attempting to remove the rock, but the men refused to work. Their excuse was that they were afraid of hurting the man who was pinned beneath, but it was as possible that they were possessed of the same fear which appeared to permeate quite a number of natives in the vicinity—the fear that the devil had a hand in the catastrophe, and that it would be unwise to thwart him.

Work then ceased until the following day, a policeman being left on duty in the vicinity for the night. Among others who visited the spot that night were a party of five American bluejackets from the U.S.S. Wilmington, who were probably drawn there by a desire to render assistance as well as from curiosity, for they rolled up armed with a few crowbars. They slid down into one of the fissures in the rock where they could catch a glimpse of the entombed man, and no doubt observed the point of rock which the firemen, police and soldiers had unsuccessfully attempted to remove. One of the bluejackets dealt this point of rock a few sharp blows, and apparently caught it on the grain, for his strokes accomplished what hours and hours of drilling had failed to do, and the man beneath was enabled to crawl a little way out. The bluejackets then seized him under the armpits, and had little difficulty in extracting him.

He was put in an ambulance and removed to the Government Civil Hospital, thence to the Asylum. He was not seriously injured, but fright and shock appear to have affected his mind.

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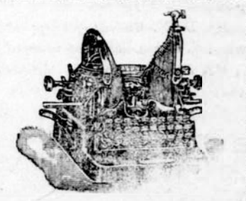

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WISDOM OF AN AMBASSADOR.

BRYCE'S SPEECHES.

Mr. Bryce's addresses, delivered during his residence in the United States as British Ambassador, will be read with equal pleasure on both sides of the Athlantic, writes the "Nation." It is scarcely necessary to say that they reveal the ripe reflection, the mellow wisdom, the boundless knowledge of men, books, and nature, which give interest and importance to everything that he writes. The current of diplomacy would run more smoothly if every Great Power were able to command the services of such interpreters. Though the telegraph wire has reduced Ambassadors to little more than the mouthpieces of their respective Governments, a wide field of usefulness remains. What can be made of it may be seen in the present volume.

AMERICAN HISTORY

The twenty-two addresses—a selection from a far larger number—are arranged in chronological order; but for the purposes of review they may be classified according to their subjects. Those dealing with American history begin with the first settlement of Virginia, the discovery of Lake Champlain, and the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, and end with sketches of Jefferson and Lincoln. Belonging to the same class is the address on the Constitution of the United States, with which the volume closes. Though Mr. Bryce has been writing and speaking on this well-worn theme for a generation, it is of interest to have his final verdict. Once again he gives expression to his admiration for that marvellous achievement. "You in this country have neither the social classes of Continental Europe nor the power of a Civil Service like that of Germany. But as you also need some steadying element, you have found it in the respect for your Constitution." Once again he praises the principles which govern the relations of the States with the Federal Government, which he declares to have received the almost unqualified admiration of the whole world. On the other hand, he admits that the legislative authority of Congress might be somewhat enlarged. Returning to a theme fully discussed in the "American Commonwealth," he once more assails the evil habit of confining the choice of a member of Congress to persons residing in the electoral district. Perhaps the most interesting part is that in which he advocates the appearance of Ministers on the floor of Congress to speak and to answer questions. "Foreign observers think that you are sacrificing a valuable means of bringing your Legislative and Executive into harmony by forbidding them to come together. It is no part of the Constitution." The proposal, which was recommended by Garfield, possesses practical interest at a time when President Wilson has begun to frequent the Capitol.

EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITIES.

The addresses on Education and Universities cover a wide field, and discuss many topics which are at once familiar a highly controversial. That on the S[illegible]y of Ancient Literature boldly c[illegible]pions the cause of the classics. [illegible]ere has never been an era in the history of civilised peoples, he declares, when they were all so entirely and almost exclusively occupied with the present. But this stage will not last for ever. "A time will come when the development of the country's resources will have been completed, and the opportunities for making huge fortunes will have become less frequent. If you can keep classical studies from further declinging during the next fifty years, your battle will have been won. Greek and Latin literature, like all supreme literary creation, must be read in the original. "The harm of that form is incommunicable. It is not worth while to have in the background of one's mind the vision of a far-off romantic world to which we can turn back in thought and feel refreshed, as it refreshes us to descry, beyond the busy streets of a city, blue peaks of a distant mountain range?"

METHODS OE LEGISLATION.

A third class consists of two long and important addresses on the Common Law and on the Conditions and Methods of Legislation, which recall the fact that the speaker was, many years ago, an Oxford professor. He quotes Tocqueville's dictum that the profession of the law serves as a counterpoise to democracy; but he realises that hasty or revolutionary changes are averted, not by lawyers, but by the speedy application of remedial measures. The address on Legislation concludes on a note of hope. "Never, I think, since the close of the Civil War, was there been among the best citizens of the United States so active a public spirit, so warm and pervasive a desire to make progress in removing all such evils as legislation can touch. Never were the best men, both in your Legislatures and in the highest Executive posts more sure of sympathy and support in their labors for the common weal." Mr. Bryce has often been called an optimist, but never a flatterer; and this tribute will be welcomed not more by the United States than by their well-wishers in the Old World.

NIAGARA.

The fourth class of addresses, which may be labelled "Miscellaneous," embraces such diverse topics as Missions and Architecture, the Scoto-Irish race and Public Speaking. Perhaps the most striking are those on National Parks and Allegiance to Humanity. Mr. Bryce's love of nature, of walking, and of climbing, is well-known, and he refers with satisfaction to his efforts in Parliament to preserve and extend the rights of the public in hills and commons, open spaces and rights of way. "The farther a people recedes from barbarism," he declares categorically, "so much the more do the charms of nature appeal to it. Delight in them is a test of civilisation." Encroachment on this treasure-house of the soil is little less than a crime. "A good deal of the finest scenery in Scotland is now practically unapproachable because rich people have appropriated it to their own self-regarding purposes. Sport is understood to mean killing God's creatures for man's amusement, and for this, which gives pleasure only to a handful of men, very large areas have been, within the last sixty or seventy years, closed against, the rest of the nation." In America the enemy is not sport but business which has made Niagara a ghost of its former self. In eloquent words he pleads for the conservation of the natural resources and beauty spots of the country, and for increasing the number of national parks. He implores his hearers to exclude the all-devouring motor-car from the Yosemite Valley, "that wonderful, that incomparable valley." In this address, more perhaps than any other, Mr. Bryce throws aside the reserve of an Ambassador, and speaks out of the fullness of his heart.

ALLEGIANCE TO HUMANITY.

The address on "Allegiance to Humanity," delivered at the Lake Mohonk Conference in 1909, will be read with delight by those who seek peace and ensue it. He rejects the foolish but fashionable paradox that great armaments make for peace. "The existence of immense land and sea forces, kept up on what is practically a war-footing, increases the risk of strife; for it diminishes the period before fighting could begin, and keeps the minds of nations, especially of the two great fighting professions in each nation, fixed upon possibilities of war." He boldly summons the United States to the rescue. Most of the six great European Powers, he declares, would like to reduce their armaments, but none of them dares to be the first to do so. Suggestions for reduction would come best from a great nation which is not threatened with aggression or invasion from any quarter. "There is only one such nation. It is the United States. You have no enemy in the world. If you ever again engage in war, it is likely to be a war of your own seeking, for nobody will aggress upon you." Japan has no possible interest in provoking a conflict. "She knew that, and we all know that she knew it. Yet this insensate attempt to represent her as ready to spring upon the United States went on. Why will not people do a little thinking before they embark on such a campaign of exasperation?" "Our country," concludes Mr. Bryce, in golden words, "is not the only thing to which we owe our allegiance. We need a spirit which will not merely hate war because it is hideous and hellish, but will love and seek peace because it desires the welfare of other peoples, and finds the same sort of happiness in seeing them happy which each of us enjoys in the happiness of his own friends." With the echoes of Balkan thunder in our ears, such an exhortation may appear to some nothing but a pathetic futility; but if civilisation is to have a change, it must be repeated till it is taken to heart.

POETRY OF ROBERT BRIDGES.

THE "QUARTERLY" APPRECIATION.

By a fortunate coincidence the "Quarterly Review," has an article on the poetry of Robe.t Bridges. The writer, Mr. John Bailey, pays the new Laureate and his work a fine tribute. He says rightly enough that the appointment to the Laureateship "which would be received with most satisfaction among those who love and practise English letters is that of Mr. Bridges":

All see in him a master of their art, a lover of its past, a builder of its future, a true and genuine poet who has not only "uttered nothing base," but nothing empty or insincere. All feel that, while he has never in any way courted popularity, he has all through his life been intensely and passionately English, cherishing and honouring all that is best in the traditions and character of the English people. And what is not unimportant, all have found in his poems a loving observation of all that lives and grows in English fields such as none of our poets have surpassed.

This is high praise, but it is praise the truth of which no one competent to judge would call in question.

HIS LYRICS.

The "Quarterly" reviewer divides Mr. Bridges' work into three parts: the plays and masks, the metrical experiments, and the lyrics. "Drama asks a certain demonic energy which is not in Mr. Bridges," and the opinion is expressed that his ultimate fame will depend almost entirely on his lyrics:

Many poets who have left a few much greater things have not left half as many poems which their readers wish to get by heart as may be found in the seven books of Mr. Bridges' lyrics. . . . No poet, perhaps not even Wordsworth, or Tennyson, or Cowper, has done more to fill English fields and lanes with poetry. . . . He touches nothing but what he has seen with more than the naked eye; what he can use to set up a current of poetic force which will flow between him and his readers, each feeling each.

"But within the limits from which art has no wish to escape," exclaims Mr. Bailey, "how abundant he is, how fresh, how sincere!"

THE SEA POPPY.

Among specimens of Mr. Bridges's verse quoted in the "Quarterly" is that in which the sea poppy is made "more for us than a yellow flower":

A poppy grows upon the shore,
Burst her twin cup in summer late;
Her leaves are glaucous green and hoar,
Her petals yellow, delicate.

Oft to her cousins turns her thought,
In wonder if they care that she
Is fed with spray for dew, and caught
By every gale that sweeps the sea.

She has no lovers like the red,
That dances with the noble corn;
Her blossoms on the waves are shed,
Where she stands shivering and forlorn.

This poem, Mr. Bailey thinks connects the yellow popy for ever with Mr. Bridges in the same way as the Small Selandine is connected with Wordsworth, the Daffodil with Wordsworth or Herrick, the Sensitive Plant with Shelley.

OTHER VERSES.

Other lines quoted in the "Quarterly" include the last stanza of "Nightingales," which Mr. Bailey regards as perhaps the most beautiful of all Mr. Bridges's lyrics:

Alone, aloud in the raptured ear of men
We pour our dark noctural secret; and then,
As night is withdrawn
From these sweet-springing meads and bursting boughs of May,
Dream, while the innumerable choir of day
Welcome the dawn.

In one of his poems Mr. Bridges gives a curious list of sounds which his ear holds affectionately in its treasure house of memory; telling of a song that "was born" to him and chose for itself a melody "that arose of all fair sounds that I love":

And I knew not whether
From waves of rustling wheat it was,
Recoveringly that pass:

Or a hum of bees in the queenly robes of the lime:
Or a descant in pairing time
Of warbling birds: or watery bells
Of rivulets in the hills:

Or whether on blazing downs a high lark's hymn
Alone in the azure dim:
Or a sough of pine, when the midnight wold
Is solitary and cold:
* * * * *
Or a homely prattle of children's voices gay
Mong garden joys at play:
Or a sundown chaunting of solemn rooks:
Or memory of my books . . .
Such verses as these are not, says Mr. Bailey, Mr. Bridges's finest work; "but they help to illustrate his temperament, which is that of the scholar, the observer, the artist, the lover of all fine experiences of body, mind, and soul." Mr. Bailey's article should be one of the best read in the current number of the "Quarterly."

THE LAUREATE AT OXFORD.

Dr. Robert Bridges was a contemporary of Andrew Lang's at Oxford; but there was no "literary movement" in those days, and Lang was unaware of Dr. Bridges's tastes and gifts:

We had no poets (he has written) except the stroke of the Corpus boat, Mr. Bridges, and he concealed his courtship of the Muse. Corpus is a small college, but Mr. Bridges pulled its boat to the proud place of second on the river. B. N. C. was the head boat, and even B. N. C. did Corpus bump. But the triumph was brief. B. N. C. made changes in its crew, got a new ship drank the foaming grape, and bumped Corpus back.

And thus, Lang concludes, "Mr. Bridges, as Kingsley advises, was doing noble deeds, not dreaming them, at that moment."

INVENTION TO ASSIST HORSES.

DEVICE THAT REDUCES THE STRAIN OF "BACKING."

Mr. T. H. Brigg, an American engineer, who has devised an appliance for reducing the strain of "backing" on horses working in double harness, gave a demonstration in London on July 17, of his invention, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Whatever may be the practical merits of the contrivance, there is no doubt that it is based on the sound principle in dynamics of distributing power over as wide an area as possible.

Under the present system, when horses are being backed, the chains attached to the pole-crab lie at an angle of something like 45deg.

Mr. Brigg's theory is that the horses under these conditions are not able to exercise their full strength. Two teams of men, engaged in a tug-of-war and pulling straight, use their utmost strength in the most effective way, but if the force of one of the teams is diverted to an angle, that team looses some of its power.

By means of the "Plywell," the name given by Mr. Brigg to his invention, the "pull" of the horses, instead of coming from a given point, is distributed over a comparatively wide area by means of two levers or "arms" attached to chains.

When the horses start "backing" the chains are pulled out at right angles to the pole. It is claimed that the horses are saved a great deal of unnecessary labour.

The King has witnessed a demonstration of the "Plywell," and has expressed his approval of the invention. It can be applied to carriages as well as to carts and horses.

MAGISTRATE AND LORD ESHER.

Mabel Wells, twenty-three, housemaid, Blindley Heath, Godstone, Surrey, was charged before Mr. Mead at Marlborough-street Police Court on July 17, with stealing from a room at a house in Tilney-street a brooch, of the value of £15, the property of the Hon. Dorithy Brett, daughter of Viscount Esher, her employer, says the "Morning Post." When arrested prisoner confessed to Detective Luckett that she took the articles from Miss Brett's jewel-case at Tilney-street, Parklane. The detective added that the family were out of town, and on Viscount Esher being communicated with he expressed a wish not to prosecute.

Mr. Mead asked if anyone was present for the prosecution.

Detective Luckett replied in the negative.

Mr. Mead—Why not?

Detective Luckett—They say they would rather not prosecute.

Mr. Mead—It is not for them to say whether she should be prosecuted. Later the Magistrate asked if any message had been sent to Lord Esher.

Detective Luckett said that when he saw Lord Esher on Tuesday he expressed the hope that the prisoner would be sent back to her parents.

Mr. Mead—It is immaterial what he wishes. He ought to have known it was not in his discretion. I sent a polite message to Lord Esher requesting that someone should attend and give information as to prisoner's character, and no one is here except the maid.

A housemaid gave evidence, and in reply to the Magistrate said the family had gone to Scotland before the theft was discovered.

Mr. Mead said the case was not one he could deal with. He had no power to send prisoner to her parents. As the matter was before him he must deal with it. He presumed the articles were worth more than £5, and, therefore as the theft was committed in a dwelling-house he must send prisoner for trial, but would admit her to bail.

WIFE'S SHOT AT A MAID.

HER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF A RIVAL

A wife charged with [illegible]oting at a girl who had supplanted her in her husband's affections conducted her own defence at Birmingham Assizes on July 17. She cross-examined her rival with much severity, and her passionate speech from the dock brought tears to the eyes of many women listeners.

The accused a fair-haired, good-looking woman, was Sarah Haddon, thirty-six, the wife of a Birmingham chauffeur. The prosecutrix was a domestic servant, aged twenty-two, named Elizabeth Rutter. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the woman found a long and passionate letter from the girl Rutter to her husband. Portions of it were as follow:

"George, my own George,—I was so pleased to get your letter this morning. I had to cry, George. It is nice to think you feel like you do about it. Have you the same idea of us going away together some time, or would you rather not? . . . I do not think much of your wife, George. Forgive me saying it. . . Have you forgotten when we went to Dudley Castle and you drew me towards you and kissed me in the Tower? All the sweet hours we have had together is all I have to comfort me. I know you must be miserable. When shall I have your sweet face again next to mine and kiss your sweet mouth and hair? With all my love and kisses, Write back again.

"Billy."

It was alleged that Mrs. Haddon met the girl, and without waiting for a reply to her question, "Why have you written this letter to my husband?" pressed a revolver against the girl's mouth. The revolver went off and three of the girl's teeth were shot out while apparently the bullet lodged under her tongue.

QUESTION TO THE RIVAL.

In scornful tones Mrs. Haddon began her cross-examination of the prosecutrix, a dark, short girl!

For four months before I found this out on April 1 you had been carrying on a disgusting game with my husband?—The girl! Yes.

My husband promised and you half promised that this should be given up?—Yes.

Instead, you wrote a disgusting letter to me?—Yes.

You brought me on April 11 letters my husband had written to you?—Yes.

Did you refuse to leave my house until I had given you five minutes with my husband?—No.

Did I not rush out and threaten to commit suicide and when I returned were you not kissing my husband?—No. I kissed him when you hit him on the head with the chopper.

You knew my husband was married all the time?—Yes.

You seem to have a preference for married men. On April 26 did you go to Dudley with my husband?—Yes,

And that night you stayed with him at a coffee house?—That has nothing to do with the case. Ultimately the witness answered "Yes."

HUSBAND'S LOVE STOLEN.

With tears in her eyes and nervously clutching at the dock rail in an effort to control herself Mrs. Haddon began a poignant appeal to the jury. Earnestly declaring that she did not go out with the intention of shooting the girl, she said: "My hand must have done it, but it was not my wish or intention. My husband and I have been married for eighteen years. I have worked hard to build up a home and my husband was good to me till this began, and now the love of my husband has been stolen from me."

In a voice choked with sobs she pleaded: "Will you punish me and give this girl full liberty to carry on the game she has been carrying on? I cannot deny this offence, but I can only ask you to consider the state of mind and health I was in at the time."

The judge, in summing up, said the woman was obviously trying to protect her husband from this girl, and there was uncontradicted evidence that she had received a series of insults from that girl.

After a brief consultation the jury found the wife guilty of unlawful wounding under great provocation.

Mrs. Haddon broke down completely, and for some time sobbed with her head buried on her arms on the dock rail. When she had regained her self-control his lordship passed sentence of eight days' imprisonment, which meant immediate release. She was also bound over for twelve months.

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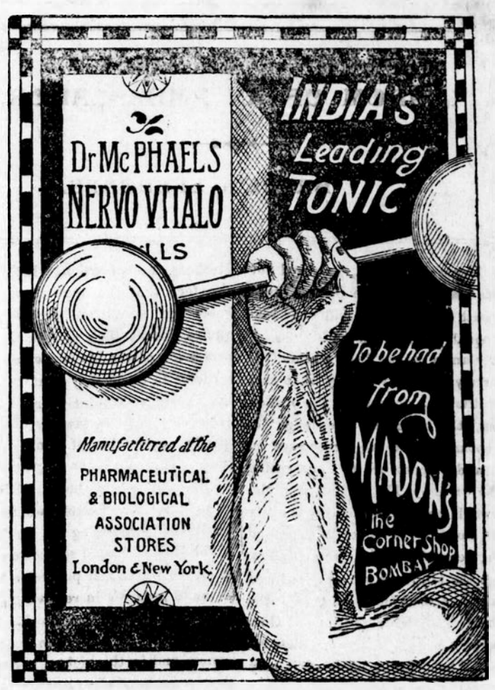

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